Weather
Very fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.2 and the minimum 62.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 83.8 and 65.6.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2372 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年五月初一日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

FATE OF TURKEY AND QUESTION OF FIUME UNDECIDED

Orlando Goes To Italy To Obtain Approval For New Proposal

PLAN CONCESSIONS

Area Given Under Treaty Of London May Be Yielded For Port

GIVE GUARANTEES

All Interested To Share In Government Of City On Adriatic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 21.—The question of Fiume and Dalmatia is still unsettled and the fate of Turkey undecided.

Orlando Goes To Paris

Paris, May 21.—Signor Orlando has gone to Italy in order, the Le Matin says, to obtain the sanction of the Italian Cabinet to a modus vivendi by means of which Italy will renounce her claim under the Treaty of London to territories inhabited by one hundred and fifty thousand Jugo-Slavs in exchange for recognition of the principle of Italian sovereignty over Fiume, where Italy will give very considerable economic and political guarantees and allow all interested parties a share in the local government.

No Treaty With Turkey

Paris, May 20.—It is now virtually certain there will be no Treaty with Turkey in spite of opinion in England, which favors the retention of Constantinople as the seat of Turkish sovereignty.

Negroes Send Protest

Paris, May 20.—Every delegate to the Peace Conference has received a copy of the protest of the colored people of America against the non-insertion of a clause in the Peace Treaty obliging each nation of the Allies to grant equal civil rights to its own citizens.

German Decision Awaited

London, May 22.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. A. Bonar Law reiterated the inability of the Government to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the Peace Treaty before the German answer was received or her action known.

He emphasised that this decision was the outcome of a discussion among the Big Five. Ratification of the Treaty would not take place until the House had approved it.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley endeavored to move the adjournment on this matter, but was unsuccessful.

FINANCE BILL AGAIN UP IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Satisfaction Expressed Over Way Budget Was Received By Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—The House of Commons today resumed the debate on the Finance Bill.

Sir Edward Carson said that the nature of the reception of the Budget by the Dominions was worth millions of money.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that the political advantage of the Preference proposals far outweighed any theoretical, economic advantages.

The bill was seconded unanimously.

VENEZUELA IN TODAY

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela, with mails and 1,200 tons of cargo for this port, will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. The steamer is scheduled to sail for Manila tomorrow afternoon.

Nanking Due Sunday

The China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking arrived at Yokohama yesterday from San Francisco and Honolulu. The steamer will dock at China Merchants' Central Wharf on Sunday and sails for Hongkong on Monday. The Nanking brings mails and 1,500 tons of cargo.

Striking Shanghai Students Take Hand In Boycott And Plan To Investigate Stores

Active Steps Are Taken To Suppress Sales Of Japanese Goods---Anti-Nipponese Campaign Penetrates Up Yangtsze

Because of the persistent reports that Japanese goods are still sold in Shanghai and elsewhere under disguise and that the small dealers' stocks have been bought out by enterprising Chinese for profit, the striking students in Shanghai have decided to investigate all shops and firms and will appoint teams of censors who will be privileged to remain on the premises of stores and see wares sold to customers.

Two definite cases of violation of the boycott rule were discovered yesterday. Two Shantung piece goods dealers, Yung Hsin-yu and Yung Lai-cheng, bought fifty pieces of Japanese goods which were being shipped to Tsinanfu by a Customs broker named Hsin Chen-chang. The fact was made known to the piece goods dealers, who immediately ordered the holding up of the cargo pending further investigation and decision. The other case was disclosed by a Chinese employe of a Japanese cotton yarn dealer, who said that according to the books of his firm several sales of large quantities of yarns were concluded recently. The local cotton yarn merchants are investigating.

Other Cases Uncovered

It is also alleged by student investigators that certain Japanese goods are being sold as native products. Articles like soap, tooth powder, tooth brushes, sauces, seasoning salts, hats, towels, shirting and piece goods are being offered for sale after having their trade marks altered and some seemingly Chinese chops stamped in their places. The buyers, it is said, being anxious to obtain home products and on account of their lack of knowledge about these articles generally make the purchase without knowing that they were really Japanese substitutes.

A petty dealer was found yesterday by a reporter of THE CHINA PRESS erasing off the Japanese impression of a certain brand of glycerine soap and then wrapping them up with newly printed Chinese wrappers. The larger dealers, when interviewed, stated that their Japanese stock which was set aside in obedience to public sentiment, had not been disposed of at all. They emphatically denied that they had sold them or had any intention of getting rid of them. One of the largest department stores declared that it would probably destroy its stock by fire in order to avoid suspicion.

Strike Is Spreading

The students' strike meanwhile has not only migrated up the Yangtsze River, penetrating the heart of the nation, but it has traveled rapidly towards the South. Foochow and Canton were the latest to join the fold.

The local Students' Union has passed several resolutions. A Memorial service will be held in honor of Mr. Kuo Ching-kwan, the Peking Government University student, who lost his life during the demonstration May 4 at the Public Recreation Grounds, Pont St. Catherine, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The occasion will be observed by the students as a huge patriotic demonstration. They will wear white soft campaign caps, 20,000 of them, which will be manufactured by 14

(Continued on Page 8)

Triumphant Reception In Given To Hawker

Proposal To Forbid Atlantic Flights Is Presented To Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—Lieutenant Hawker had a triumphal journey on his way to London, the women in Scotland flocking to the stations to greet and kiss him.

Proposal In Commons

London, May 20.—In the House of Commons today Sir George Elliott asked the Government to consider prohibiting further attempts to fly the Atlantic in view of the desperately hazardous conditions.

General Seely replied that the matter had been given very careful thought. The Government considered it was not its right and it was not its function to say our countrymen should not undertake this daring flight and these risks.

Others Plan Start

St. Johns, May 21.—Undaunted, other flying men are hurrying their preparations for Trans-Atlantic flights. The Handley-Page machine will be ready to fly on May 31.

Made Right Guess

London, May 21.—A message to the Daily Mail from Newfoundland says that Major Gran, the pilot of the Handley-Page aeroplane, suggests that Lieut. Hawker and Commander Grieve may have been picked up by a Scandinavian food-ship as they followed a route on which fifty such ships are at present voyaging, most of which do not carry wireless.

PLAGUE FOUND ON SHIP ARRIVING AT LIVERPOOL

Death Of Soldier On Way From Bombay Followed By Death Of Native Sailor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—A soldier aboard the s.s. City of Sparta which left Bombay on April 3 died on the voyage of bubonic plague. On her arrival at Liverpool on April 29 the vessel was quarantined and disinfected, but subsequently a native sailor died of bubonic plague on May 16.

Situation In Smyrna Not Entirely Placid

Possibility Exists Further Trouble May Develop; Italians Land

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 20.—A message from Smyrna states that the situation is quieter but further trouble is not improbable. The Turkish Vali has been replaced. The Greek priests in the churches have recommended respect for Mussulmans.

The Italians have landed troops at Adalia, Boudroum and Makri.

Greek Official Arrives

Smyrna, May 19.—Order is now complete in the Greek zone of occupation. M. Repoulis, the Vice-President of the Greek Cabinet, has arrived to supervise the execution of the Government's instructions and the observance of absolute equality for all sections of the population.

ALLIED RELIEF FORCE NOW IN NORTH RUSSIA

Message From Libau Says Warm Weather Has Brought Opening Of Bolshevist Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Murmansk, May 21.—The relief force has arrived after an uneventful voyage. The army is very keen.

Offensives Are Opened

Berlin, May 20.—A message from Libau states that, with the warm weather, the offensive of the Soviet troops against the Baltic regions has begun and violent fighting has been proceeding since the 19th on the entire front from Schlock to Bausch.

Enemy Forced Back

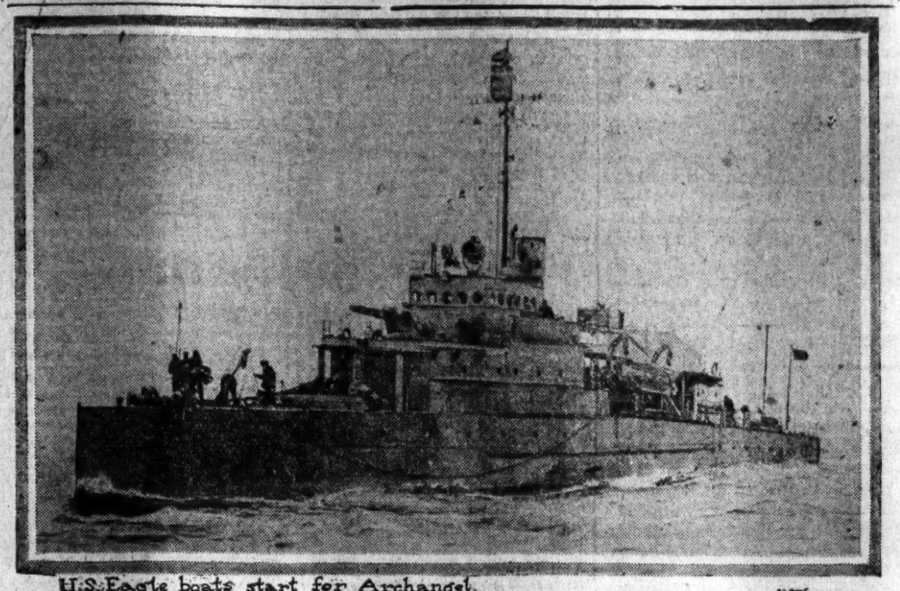
London, May 22.—An official communique from Murmansk reports:

The Allied troops on the 20th drove the enemy from their main position north of Medvyejyagora, inflicting heavy losses. Italian reinforcements are arriving and the pursuit of the enemy, who is believed to be in full retreat, has been continued southwards.

Report Attacks Checked

Copenhagen, May 21.—A Lettish official communique states that the Bolshevist offensive on the 18th and 19th failed, immediate counter-attacks wiping out the enemy's initial successes and inflicting heavy losses.

United States Eagle Boats Start First Leg Of Journey At Archangel



U.S. Eagle boats start for Archangel. INT.

The United States Eagle Boat No. 2, photographed as she was leaving for Plymouth, England, where it is expected that, with others of her class, she will proceed to Archangel, Russia, to operate against the Bolshevik forces in that section. This is one of the finest photographs ever made of one of the little craft and it is confidently expected they will beat their European records in the new field of operations.

CAMOUFLAGE FOR MILK LANDS SHROFF IN COURT

Chinese Appears On Charge Of Forging Labels For Japanese Product

Camouflaging Japanese goods with American labels is the latest move taken in attempt to beat the boycott, according to evidences developed in the Mixed Court yesterday when a Chinese broker and shroff to a Japanese concern was charged with the forgery of wrappers and labels for condensed milk.

The accused, named Tsau Yoong-ling, it is stated, formerly sold considerable quantities of the Japanese condensed milk to a Chinese dealer in Kiangsi province and recently closed another contract. The merchant, however, cited the boycott as precluding its sale and the result was the printing of some 8,000 or 10,000 labels and wrappers purporting to be of the Borden's Condensed Milk Co., of New York, which were to be applied to the proscribed goods. The labels are in the hands of the police.

When the case came on before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Wong yesterday Mr. Reader Harris appeared on behalf of the Nestle's Swiss Milk Co., sole local agents for the Borden product. He stated that the forgeries were made in Shanghai and he could prove that they were ordered by a Japanese firm. Mr. G. D. Musso, appearing for the defendent, stated that his client was in the employ of a Japanese firm and asked that he be released on security and the case be adjourned until Friday. The court inquired as to the location of the Japanese firm. Mr. Harris replying that it was located in Shanghai and that the milk was a Japanese product. In reply to the Assessor's question as to who had printed the labels Mr. Musso said that this was done by an ex-detective's second.

Mr. Musso said that he would plead guilty and would ask for mitigation of sentence. The case was adjourned until tomorrow, defendant being released on $500 shop security.

MILITARY DEALING WITH STRIKE AT PORT SAID

Commons Told Measures Have Been Taken To Prevent Delays At Canal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—In the House of Commons today, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Sir Edmund Allenby had reported that a strike of the employes of the Suez Canal had broken out on May 13 and subsequently all workers in Port Said had struck. The strike had now spread to Suez.

In view of its vital importance the Suez Canal service must be maintained and this was now being ensured with naval and military assistance.

Cable Ship Leaves On Third Trip Today To Restore Service

Extra Equipment Is Required As Break Is In Deepest Part Of Pacific

Restoration of cable service between Shanghai and the United States has been delayed because the break occurred in the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean—at a point between Guam and Manila where the water is 4,100 fathoms in depth.

The service has been interrupted for nearly five weeks.

The cable ship Pacific will start in its third trip today and the cable company hopes to have the line restored soon. Twice the Pacific was obliged to return to port because the grappling ropes were lost in the deep water. Extra gear will be taken on the cableship when it leaves today.

JAIL JAPANESE SAILORS WHO STABBED POLICEMEN

Four Will Be Charged At Consular Court Today; Constable To Lose Sight Of Right Eye

Four Japanese sailors, members of the crew of the N.Y.K. steamer Yamashiro Maru, will appear before the Japanese Consular Court this morning to be charged in connection with the stabbing of three Chinese police constables at the junction of Yangtszepoo, Wayside and Baikal Road early yesterday morning. Three were arrested aboard the steamer and the other found in a Japanese hospital on Boone Road opposite the Japanese Club. The arrests were made by Japanese Consular authorities following the receipt of information from Detective Nakagawa of the Municipal Police.

One of the constables, Wong Vung-feh, will lose the sight of his right eye. He is at St. Luke's Hospital where he was operated upon yesterday morning by Dr. A. W. Tucker. The other two injured policemen are at the Police Hospital. One, Li Tsong-sau, is still in a serious condition. He was stabbed under the right arm. The other, Tsang Ah-sai, was badly bruised and sustained a slight cut over the right eye.

The trouble occurred shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning and a few hours later all four men concerned had been arrested. Detective Nakagawa made inquiries at several bars in the neighborhood of Wayside and obtained knowledge of the men. With a Consular constable and an employe of one of the bars, the detective went aboard the Yamashiro, the crew was lined up and three identified. The other was found in the hospital where he had been taken for treatment.

According to the police reports, the Japanese were intoxicated and, after coming from a bar, started a fight near Wayside wharf. The three Chinese constables attempted to stop the trouble and the Japanese drew knives, injuring the policemen and then running in the direction of the wharf.

Australian Strike Outlook Improving

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, May 28.—The Australian strike outlook is improving.

SIMPLE SERVICES MARK MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAM

Military And Naval Men To Parade To Cemetery For Ceremony; Flag Raising

Americans will observe Memorial Day tomorrow with simple ceremonies, following the custom of past years here.

A new item on the program this year will be an official flag raising to be conducted at the American Consulate-General at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning by Boy Scouts. The ceremony will be performed by Troop 1 of the American Boy Scouts of Shanghai in charge of Walter A. Hearn, Scoutmaster, who will be assisted by Fred C. Simon, Assistant Scoutmaster. It is expected that over a score of boys will participate in the flag raising and they will be addressed briefly by Consul-General Sammons, who is president of the Boy Scouts' Troops Committee.

The annual parade to the Cemetery and the service there will constitute the principal official observance of the day. The parade will include United States Marines, sailors from the American war ships in port and the American Company, S.V.C., who will move off from the Public Recreation Ground, accompanied by the Municipal Band, at 8:15 a.m. They will march to Bubbling Well Cemetery via Bubbling Well Road. The services at the Cemetery will begin at 9:15 a.m., the Master of Ceremonies being Mr. Roderick Dorsey, American Consul. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. C. L. Boynton, following which there will be music by the band and then an address by Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China. The band will play following the address and the Rev. C. F. McRae will pronounce the benediction. The American Company will then fire volleys over the graves and the bugler from the U.S.S. Wilmington will sound taps.

All Americans and their friends are invited to attend the ceremonies.

FORCE OF ESTHONIANS IS NEARING PETROGRAD

Soviet Leaders May Destroy City If There Is Danger Of Its Capture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 21.—The Swedish newspaper Folkets Dagblad states that the Esthonians are advancing in the direction of Pskoff and are now only fifty miles from Petrograd while the British troops have landed in Luga Bay and occupied a number of villages after fights with the Bolshevists.

The Soviet leaders in Petrograd are much alarmed and have decided to defend the city to the last and to destroy it if there is a possibility of it been captured.

Situation Is Changed

Paris, May 22.—The situation regarding Russia has been modified owing to Lenin's refusal of the proffered food supplies by the Allies conditional on the Bolsheviki ceasing hostilities against the Allies and the other Russian governments.

The Allies are reconsidering the situation and will possibly recognise Admiral Koltchak and the other anti-Bolshevik Russian Governments.

Assert Independence

Copenhagen, May 21.—The Esthonian National Assembly has passed a resolution declaring that it is an independent republic, claiming a place in the League of Nations and re-affirming that it will fight the Bolshevists to the very bitter end.

UNLESS EXTENSION IS GIVEN, GERMANY MUST SIGN TODAY

Final Counter-Proposals Sent To Conference By Enemy Delegates

ANSWER IS GIVEN

League Proposals Of Foe Are Subject Of Note From Allies

BLUFF EXPECTED

Believed In Paris That Teutons Will Resist And Then Yield

(French Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, May 27.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The last counter-proposals of the Germans will be handed to the Peace Conference tomorrow evening.

A special German printing press is working night and day printing the proposals.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 22.—Replying to the German note with regard to the League of Nations, the Allied and Associated Powers state that the proposals can be discussed when the League is constituted.

The reply deals sympathetically with certain of the German suggestions, such as the establishment of a system of impartial commissions for conciliation, freedom of transit and the economic relations between different peoples, pointing out that the Covenant does not prevent the adoption of these German proposals, some of which will be submitted to the League in due course.

May 29 Date Fixed

London, May 22.—May 29 has been fixed as the date when the Germans must submit their final observations on the Treaty of Peace.

Adverse Decision Reported

New York, May 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press has received an authorised statement from the German Government declaring that Germany declines to sign the Peace terms because it would spell economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation for the German nation for generations.

It was stated that the terms do not contain a single trace of President Wilson's program and America must intervene to put the fourteen points through or declare she is unable or does not wish to do so.

Bluff Is Expected

Paris, May 21.—Owing to the nature of recent speeches and inspired newspaper articles, Conference circles expect the Germans to put up a bluff of refusing to sign the Treaty, climbing down only when they see the game is up.

Report Of Demonstration

Copenhagen, May 22.—Contrary to the semi-official report cabled earlier, Danish correspondents in Berlin state that the demonstration on the Wilhelmsplatz was attended by only 5,000 people and there was no enthusiasm while at least 100,000 were present at the Independent Socialists' demonstration at the Lustgarten in favor of signing the Peace.

Protest Against Treaty

Berlin, May 21.—A huge Socialist demonstration to protest against the Treaty of Peace was held on the Wilhelmsplatz today. Aeroplanes overhead threw down leaflets.

Herr Scheidemann in a speech said that he hoped through the counter-proposals to attain a Peace by understanding, which was only possible if Germany was included in the League of Nations as an equal. The League was a necessity but in its present form it made the Germans slaves. He concluded by calling for cheers for the League of Nations.

Subsequent speeches were interrupted by an Independent Socialist procession crossing the Wilhelmsplatz coming from the Lustgarten, where speeches of protest against the Treaty demanded a speedy world revolution.

Rumor Of Change

Paris, May 21.—It is rumored that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has asked Doctor Dernburg to replace him.

Allies Are Prepared

Cologne, May 21.—General Sir William Robertson today is visiting the American troops at Coblenz. He confers with the Belgian command tomorrow.

It is no secret that the Allied troops everywhere are ready for an

immediate forward move in case of necessity. It is noteworthy, however, that the German papers have recently been moderate in tone.

Signing Is Awaited

Paris, May 20.—The great question in all sections of the Peace Conference is concerning the signature of the Peace Treaty. The opinion gains ground that the Germans will sign. If there is no hitch on either side, it is assumed they will sign on June 19.

Foch Back From Rhine

Paris, May 20.—Marshal Foch has returned from the Rhine district and has been received by M. Clemenceau, after which M. Clemenceau called on President Wilson.

The Council of Four approved the report made by Marshal Foch, the Allied armies being ready to move almost instantaneously.

FRANCE TAKING OVER AMERICAN EQUIPMENT

Quartermaster Corps Material To Go To Devastated Areas In North

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 20.—An agreement has been entered into between the French and American Quartermaster Corps whereby all machinery, office fixtures, typewriters, automobiles and wagons of all kinds being used by the American army will be turned over to the French Government for use in the devastated regions of Northern France.

CHANGES ARE PROPOSED IN BRITISH CONSULATES

Motion Is Made In Commons To Name Committee To Carry Out Proposed Reforms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—In the House of Commons today Colonel Sir Samuel Hoare moved the appointment of a Committee to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission for reform in the Foreign, Consular and Diplomatic services. Mr. J. R. Clynes seconded the motion.

Colonel Archer-Shee, supporting it, suggested that the Dominions be asked to help financially in maintaining a unified Consular Service representative of the Empire.

Lieut.-Colonel Murray hoped the Government would encourage candidates from the Dominions.

Tells Of Changes Made

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, replied that the property qualification, the necessity for nomination and the separate examination for Foreign Office candidates had been abolished and the future pay of Diplomatic and Consular posts would enable the holders to maintain their positions properly. The general and Levant services would be merged into one and it was possible, also the Siamese; but the Chinese and Japanese services would remain separate. The suggested amalgamation of the Foreign and Diplomatic Services with the Consular Service and the Department of Overseas Trade was uncommonly difficult. The Government had decided to reconsider the position of the Overseas Trade Department in the light of happenings within the past few years. A committee would be established to take evidence immediately. It was hoped considerably to increase the number of salaried Consular posts, which would be confined to British subjects and it was most possible that the unpaid posts would be similarly confined.

Canadian Given Post

Referring to the employment of men from the Dominions in the service, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland mentioned that a Canadian was about to go to Washington as British Commercial Attache.

VOTE AND OTHER RIGHTS GIVEN TO FRENCH WOMEN

Deputies Pass Bill Enabling Them To Occupy All Elected Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill enabling women to vote and establishing their eligibility to sit in all elected assemblies.

EXHIBITION IN 1921 PLANNED IN BRITAIN

Project Advanced At Meeting Of Empire Club Endorsed By Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—At a luncheon given at the British Empire Club yesterday, Lord Sydenham, who presided, moved a resolution that it is desirable to hold a British Empire Exhibition in 1921 as an expression of Imperial unity and a means for the promotion of commerce and industry throughout the Empire.

During the course of his speech, Lord Sydenham said we must look to the vast undeveloped resources in the Empire to restore the badly shaken fabric of our industrial life. If we could not retain and increase our oversea trade we would be faced with grave, economic difficulties. We had to meet competition, especially of the United States and Japan, but a united Empire would enable us to do so.

Lord Blyth, who seconded the resolution, recalled that he was the organising chairman of the Franco-British Exhibition and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Lord Hardinge, the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told him during the war that the friendly feeling between France, Japan and Great Britain was largely due to these exhibitions.

Hughes Endorses Project

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said that the desirability of the exhibition was obvious. What precisely was the policy of the government of this country with regard to Imperial trade he did not know and no Englishman present could tell him. The electors of Great Britain must make up their minds what they really wanted. Such an exhibition would be one way of convincing the doubting Thomases all over the Empire.

Canadian Commissioner Heard

Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Delegate, said the Dominions looked to the motherland to give them the lead in the fight after the war for supremacy and the fact had to be faced that the United States and Japan had secured Germany's prewar trade and much of the British trade. The proposed exhibition would be a great stimulus for the development of Imperial trade.

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, emphasised the importance of developing Imperial trade for the war had shown the importance of keeping our resources in our own hands.

Sir E. Bowring, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, said that Newfoundland was prepared to do her utmost to make the exhibition a success.

Sir Robert Hadfield thought it might be difficult to hold the exhibition without the help of other countries but he agreed it would be more satisfactory if the exhibition could be confined to the Empire.

The resolution was adopted.

Sweet Peas Display To Be Given Friday

Horticultural Society Hopes Show At Ayscough Home Will Stir Interest

Owing mainly to climatic conditions the exhibition of sweet peas at the Shanghai Horticultural Society's show on May 22 and 23 was meager.

Many people are interested in them and the blooms seem now to be maturing in a promising way.

Mr. and Mrs. Ayscough have therefore invited the members of the Society and their friends to an exhibition at their house, 20 Gordon Road on Friday, May 30, from 4 to 7 p.m.

The Society needs more members and support, and now that war work is largely over, it is hoped that many members of the public may turn their attention and energy into local channels and resume the Arts of Peace. The Committee of the Society hope that this exhibition will result in the registration of many new members. The Society's aim is to make "Shanghai Beautiful."

Hongkong Detectives Take Armed Robbers

Six Found With Revolvers And Daggers Are Intercepted On Roadway

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, May 28.—The detective force effected the capture of a gang of armed robbers yesterday evening.

Six men armed with revolvers and daggers proceeding to Wanchi were intercepted by two European and three Chinese detectives in front of the Military Headquarters' Offices. One of the robbers reached for a revolver in a concealed belt whereupon a detective seized and handcuffed him. Another was overpowered by a European detective after a violent tussle. The whole gang was captured.

ALLIES STATE INTENTIONS CONCERNING PRISONERS

Germans Guilty Of Offenses Not To Be Released, It Is Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 22.—Replying to the German note with regard to prisoners of war, the Allied and Associated Powers decline to release those guilty of crimes and penal offenses. They point out that the Germans make no specific suggestions respecting alleviation of treatment of prisoners of war, whereas the Allies have always scrupulously observed the rules of war and the dictates of humanity in that connection; consequently they fail to see what alleviations are possible.

With regard to the restitution of personal property, information about missing men and the care of graves, the Allies give complete assurances but, with regard to the demand for full reciprocity, they point out a parallel does not exist and therefore the claim for reciprocity does not arise.

The Allies are prepared to do what is possible to return prisoners in good condition but the demands of their own nationals and the liberated territories will probably make it impossible to supply the desired clothing.

Finally the Allies agree to the establishment of a Reparation Commission immediately Peace is signed.

AMERICAN RED CROSS BIG FACTOR IN SIBERIA

Hospital Opened In Far West Near Fighting Lines Meets Big Emergency

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Omsk, Siberia, May 17.—Meeting an emergency in hospital work for wounded Russians of the army fighting the Bolsheviki, the American Red Cross has opened one of its biggest hospitals at Chelyabinsk, far western Siberia.

The opening of heavy fighting on the Ufa front brought a flood of wounded soldiers to the already burdened Russian military hospitals. The Red Cross sent to Chelyabinsk Dr. Henry W. Newman, who came from China late last summer and has been in anti-typhus work in the west. He established the Petropavlovsk hospital last winter and operated it until the first of May, when the typhus emergency was about over. Then he was appointed superintendent of the Red Cross hospital at Tumen, but a few days afterward the Chelyabinsk emergency demanded action and he was hurried to the spot. Within less than a week he was able to report by telegraph that he had secured a hospital with space for 1,100 beds and would open the first 240 beds before May 15 and the second and third "240's" as fast as personnel and materials would permit.

The Red Cross is now engaged in sending out the materials and aiding in organising medical and nursing staffs.

Chelyabinsk promises to be an important station for American Red Cross work this summer. It is expected that the fighting will be particularly heavy in the district fronting it, which will throw a large responsibility on the military hospitals, and the American Red Cross will have one of the largest of these hospitals.

The largest hospital now operated by the Red Cross is at Omsk, which has recently been expanded from 600 to 1,000 beds. Omsk, however, will not get many of the badly wounded men from the front, as Admiral Kolichak's army has penetrated so far into European Russia that Omsk is a considerable distance from the battle lines. Its patients are largely convalescents.

Dr. Newman is a medical missionary from the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. He came to China in 1913, to Swatow. He was one of the first to answer the Red Cross call to Siberia.

Monk Wants Troops Ousted From Temple

Request That Ancient Shrine Be No Longer Used As Barracks Rejected

The request of the head monk of the Lunghua Temple and Pagoda made with General Lu Pung-hsiang, the Local Defense Commissioner, to order his troops not to make use of the sacred temple as their barracks has been rejected by General Lu. The rejection was made on the ground that the national treasury is now devoid of funds and soldiers are forced to make use of temples and other available buildings for their resting places.

The head monk, named Wen Ta, recently appealed to General Lu to spare this sacred spot, which is said to be over 2,000 years old, being established in the Han Dynasty, and which has been occupied by the Arsenal troops since the First Revolution. He said in his petition that he was willing to surrender a parcel of the vacant lot adjoining the temple so that the historic buildings might be rescued from the hands of the soldiers and preserved.

FINAL PROGRAM OF YEAR FOR MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Russian Musicale And Interesting Paper Delight Woman's Club Members

An interesting paper on the history of Russian music by Mrs. G. F. Ashley and a splendid program of selections by Russian composers, played by Mr. R. V. Dent, comprised the final program of the year for the Music Department of the American Woman's Club. The meeting of the department was held yesterday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe.

Mrs. Ashley admirably summarised the important movements in Russian musical history, tracing the development of a national music from the time of Glinka, the pioneer advocate for a music typical of the country. Until Glinka produced his first opera in 1836, Italian music was predominant in Russia although the Russian folk song was ever popular among the peasant population.

The speaker gave short sketches of the more prominent composers and described the characteristics of their compositions. She told of the creative work accomplished by the "great five:" Borodin, Liadov, Cui, Balikireff and Rimskykorsikoff. She then discussed Tschaikowsky and Moussourgski, terming the latter "the most Russian of Russians."

Descriptions of the best known instruments, the dumura and balalaika and a short discussion of modern composers and their efforts in other countries were given by Mrs. Ashley.

Mrs. Ashley told of the wonderful range of Russian folk songs, with contributions coming from all parts of the vast country. She also noted the deep bass voices of the people, remarking that the depth and ability to hold to a pitch were caused by lack of accompaniments. The great choral societies and the singers in Russian churches are never accompanied, said Mrs. Ashley.

Mr. Dent's program covered Glazounov, Liadov, Tschaikowsky, Scriabine, Koretschenko and Rachmaninoff. He also played a delightful Volga river folk song.

The last three numbers, "Humoreske," "Polka" and "Prelude Number 5" of Rachmaninoff brought such applause that Mr. Dent played Rachmaninoff's "Polichenelle" as an encore.

Mr. Dent used a special piano furnished for the concert by Messrs. S. Moutrie and Company Limited.

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Inspecting Officer Praises Shanghai Volunteer Corps

Col. Young Commends Body's Efficiency; Draws Attention To Need Of Modern Equipment

Commendation of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally and recommendations for the furnishing of more up-to-date equipment in various of the branches are contained in the official report of Col. J. R. Young, Chief Engineer of the British Forces in China, who inspected the Corps the latter part of last month. The report, which appears in this week's Municipal Gazette, is as follows:

"On the day of arriving at Shanghai, April 24, 1919, I inspected the offices and stores, etc., at the Town Hall. Offices far better than any I have seen for a regular British unit. Records apparently complete. Sergt.-Major and Q. M. Sergt. both efficient, especially the former (Wise). The fittings of the armory are of a home-made character, but quite efficient: spare rifles in good order. Spare equipment well kept.

"2. Miniature range good in itself, but more and better landscape targets are needed. The best now there are hand-paintings of the neighboring country: I think printed targets of the flatter parts of Belgium or England should be supplied.

"3. The Town Hall, formerly used as a drill hall, is a fine room with wood floor, but the new drill shed at the new Municipal Buildings is much larger, with hard mud floor.

"4. Machine-guns and guns are stored at headquarters, but the horses are stabled half-a-mile away, near the Race Club. It is proposed to provide new stables near the new drill shed, and certainly the guns and horses should be close together.

"5. From 6 to 7 p.m. (summer time) I saw various companies at their ordinary drill, though doubtless in larger numbers than usual in view of the approaching inspection parade. Officers and N.C.O.'s appeared to be efficient, and the men keen and attentive.

"6. On April 25 I saw other units at drill in the same way. All units use their own national drill and words of command (except the Chinese, who follow the British drill book) and this renders it impossible to do any battalion drill.

"7. At 9:15 p.m. the Commandant telephoned to headquarters the order to mobilise and afterwards I went round the different posts with him, beginning with the artillery stables. I append a copy of the mobilisation manual 1917 as revised after the disbandment of the German and Austro-Hungarian Companies, from which it will be seen that each unit has quite clear orders as to place of assembly and what to do: and I attach also the detailed scheme of one of the companies, showing how complete the arrangements are. I found a ring of sentries and patrols round the whole perimeter of the central parts of the Settlement, the Commander of every group of 3 or 4 sentry posts (whether a small company or part of a larger one) having a definite headquarters with telephone, definite boundaries and definite duties. In addition there is a general reserve consisting of the Reserve Companies, the Engineers and most of the guns, machine-guns and cavalry.

"8. On April 26 the usual formal inspection took place at 3:30 p.m.: and both in line and in the march past the appearance of all ranks was smart and soldierlike. The march past was admirable, including the quicker movements by the mounted units.

"9. Early on April 27 I was present at the musketry range when two of the companies carried out their tests in the Barnes Cup Competition. This consists in marching rather more than 4 miles and then attacking up the range, firing at surprise targets. Marks are given both for rapid marching and for good shooting, and the method of making up teams is such that each team comprises practically the second best quarter of the company. The march was done in perfect order at about 5 miles per hour, but this pace did not affect the steadiness of the men on the range.

"10. The Artillery have no range where they can practice with service ammunition. The only other feature which seriously mars the efficiency of this Corps is the obsolete nature of its weapons. Its four guns are 15 pounders, and should be replaced by newer pieces, preferably howitzers. As the draught animals are only ponies, fairly light pieces should be selected, for although the country is quite flat and the roads in the Settlement are good the guns might have to accompany the rest of the Corps in a short advance into Chinese territory, where there are no roads. Wagons are not needed, as ammunition (beyond what is carried in the limbers) can be brought up by motor cars. The machine-guns are of very old patterns; those of the Maritime Company are 3-barrel Nordenfelts, further supplies of ammunition for which are apparently unobtainable. Carriages have been made locally for attaching one gun as a trailer to a motor car, and another as a side car to a motor bicycle, but these are not so efficient as modern armored machine-gun cars. One or two of the latter would be extremely useful, but the main thing to aim at is the replacement of all the existing guns by maxims.

"The rifles are Lee-Metfords, and there are no Lewis guns: nor is there any web equipment.

"The Engineer Company has a tool cart (man-handled) and can make trestle and other bridges: but in this country abounding with small streams it would be a good thing if they had at least two Weldon trestles with the standard patterns of baulks, chesses, etc. A pontoon and wagon might be useful too, but I am not sure that the Company could be increased sufficiently to handle it.

"11. The Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is cosmopolitan territory but its interests are predominantly British, and three-quarters of the officers and half the men of the Volunteer Corps are British, and it is therefore eminently desirable that all its equipment should be of the patterns in use in the British army.

J. R. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Chief Engineer, Forces in China.
Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

In his letter transmitting the report to Shanghai, Major-General F. Ventris, commanding the China Command, remarks that the personnel Corps seems to be in a very efficient condition and mentions that he is inquiring further into the possibility of finding an artillery range. Colonel Young in his letter to Major-General Ventris states:

"The Corps has a very energetic and able Commandant and is an invaluable little force well adapted to its purpose, except as regards its equipment as mentioned in paragraph 10 of the report, to which I beg to draw your special attention."

COLONISATION OFFICE IS OPENED IN LONDON

Government Project To Grant Transportation To Settlers Being Carried Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 21.—The Times states that an Overseas Settlement Office, which is virtually a sub-department of the Colonial Office, has recently been opened in London. A committee appointed by the department has been consulting with representatives of the Dominions for the last few days on the preparation of a scheme for giving effect to the Government's decision to grant free passages to the Dominions to ex-service men in accordance with the announcement made in the House of Commons on April 8. The scheme was approved at a meeting held at the Colonial Office yesterday.

It is understood that it is proposed to make the fullest use of the existing immigration machinery of the Dominion Governments for testing the suitability of applicants for State-aided immigration. The Employment Exchanges will also play a part in the scheme.

Little progress in the immigration of British ex-service men is expected till next year owing to the necessity of first repatriating the soldiers from the Dominions.

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News Brevities

Creditors of the Cafe Trianon will hold a meeting at the Consulate-General for the Netherlands on July 15 at 2:30 p.m. The proprietor, Mr. A. H. F. van Herwhuen, was recently declared bankrupt by order of the Dutch Consulate Count and Mr. J. A. Schurman of 17 Route des Soeurs was appointed liquidator of the cafe to wind up the affairs of the concern, which is now offered for sale.

* * *

A Chinese was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for theft of a roll of silk from the Wing On Company.

* * *

The resignation of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar of his seat on the Foreign Educational Committee has been accepted by the Council with regret, it is announced.

* * *

The Municipal offices will be closed to public business on Monday, June 2, and also on June 9.

* * *

The Municipal Gazette announces that Dr. R. J. Marshall has resumed his seat on the Municipal Health Committee, in place of Dr. E. L. Marsh.

* * *

Entries for the dog race at the Spring Regatta to be held at Henli on Saturday and Sunday should be sent to Mr. E. T. Byrne at once.

* * *

The Customs House will be closed to public business and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Swimming Bath Club will be held at the Shanghai Club June 10 at 5:15 p.m.

* * *

Burning joss paper started a fire on the first floor of a Chinese dwelling house in an alleyway off North Shanse Road near the corner of Santai Road yesterday afternoon. Little damage was done, effective work by the department confining the fire to the room in which it started. The property is owned by Mr. David Sassoon.

* * *

It is expected that the fire starting in the China Import and Export Lumber Company yard at Yangtszepoo on Monday night will be totally extinguished today. Details played water on the smouldering ruins all day yesterday and throughout the night.

* * *

Messrs. E. C. Pearce, P. Fowler and the Rev. Evan Morgan have been appointed to serve on the special committee authorised at the last ratepayers' meeting as the Municipal Employes War Service Pay Committee, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette.

Czecho-Slovak Concert

The piano and violin recital at the Olympic Theater in aid of the Chinese Red Cross was largely attended by Chinese, Europeans being not much in evidence.

The concert givers, themselves lieutenants in the Czecho-Slovak Siberian army, presented a program of their own national music.

The players were introduced in a speech in English and in Chinese expressing the gratitude of the forces towards the Chinese Red Cross in Siberia.

Lieut. Frank Smit is an accomplished violinist. Lieut. Lada Kaigl accompanied at the piano. The program was largely made up of pieces by Dvorak and Smetana. Their freedom of melody and energy in rhythm may perhaps be taken as typical of the music of the new republic.

Mr. Kaigl's piano solo from Smetana's "Libusa" was omitted. An explanation was given in Chinese, but Europeans were rather at a loss to follow the program in consequence.

Possibly change of temperature had affected the pedal action, as there was a good deal of muffling in the piano accompaniments.

The Chinese were loud in their appreciation and sometimes a little too loud during the playing.

Well known pieces such as Dvorak's "Woodland Dreams" and "Humoreske" received finished treatment at the hands of the players. The Czecho-Slovaks are to be congratulated on their composers, and upon the success of their venture to present their national music for the benefit of so excellent a cause.

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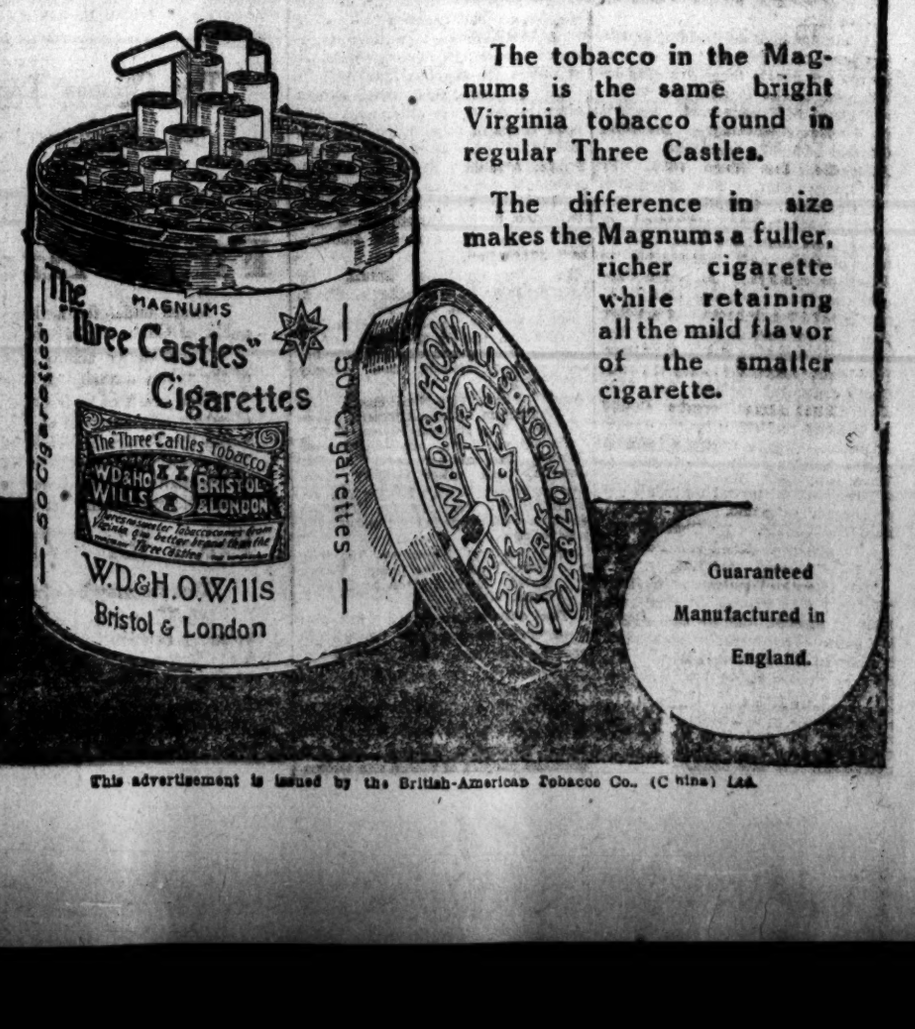

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Reconstruction And War's Aftermath

Labor and Reconstruction in Europe. By Elisha M. Friedman. E. P. Dutton and Company. G. $2.50.

Mr. Friedman, who had already brought out a useful volume on "American Problems of Reconstruction," gives in this new book a body of important facts regarding the reconstruction commissions that have been formed in almost every European country, neutral as well as belligerent. He treats in detail the various aspects of the labor problem now confronting Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Friedman's work is the more valuable in that he has no panacea to offer, and is the advocate of no particular labor policy. He makes it his concern to present the facts of the situation, and to pass on to his readers the burden of formulating a definite scheme. An introduction is supplied by Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor.

Facts About France. By E. Saillens. Frederick A. Stokes Company. G. $2.50.

A handbook of useful information, prepared by a French writer who served for nearly three years as interpreter to the British Expeditionary Force in France, and vouched for by Emile Hovelaque, Inspector General of Public Instruction.

Alsace-Lorraine Since 1870. By Barry Cerf. The Macmillan Company. G. $1.50.

A straightforwad statement of many facts that have been more or less obscure and inaccessible to American readers. Although Captain Cerf has made use of a great number of French books and articles, the most convincing part of his discussion is based on German sources. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Cerf's argument reaches the conclusion that Alsace-Lorraine should be restored to France by the Treaty of Peace. Captain Cerf is a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, and his methods of dealing with historical materials are thoroughly scientific.

Pan-Prussianism. By Charles William Super. The Neale Publishing Company. G. $1.25.

This relentless analysis of German "Kultur" was written during the heat of conflict, and its expressions are not in every instance remarkable for restraint. Nevertheless, it is the fruit of sincere conviction, and the author is certainly justified in his contention that a book "based upon records more fully attested than are nine-tenths of those that are used in writing history or biography, cannot be called a hate book."

Prussian Political Philosophy. By Westel W. Willoughby. D. Appleton and Company. G. $1.50.

A scientific analysis of the principles and implications of the Prussian system. Professor Willoughby has gone through the speeches and writing of Prussia's statesmen, publicists, preachers, poets, and university professors, and over against expressions of Prussian political theory, he gives a brief but well-considered description of American political ideals, so that the two opposing systems may be clearly discerned.

The Resurrected Nations. By Issac Don Levine. Frederick A. Stokes Company. G. $1.60.

The day's news about the peoples made free by the Great War is still far in advance of the knowledge that most Americans have concerning these minor nationalities of Europe and Asia. A volume of this kind, giving brief histories of these various peoples with enough of their respective backgrounds to make clear their claims to nationality, is a real boon to the newspaper reader of today. It supplies him with a working knowledge that cannot easily be had in any other way. The book treats of nine European nationalities — Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Albania, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Lettonia, Esthonia, and Finland and nine Asiatic—Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdestan, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

The Playground of Satan. By Beatrice Baskerville. W. J. Watt and Co. G. $1.50.

The story of Poland's part in the Great War, told in the form of a novel. Her tragic experiences, between two armies, are vividly described.

America, Save The Near East! By Abraham Mitrie Rihbany. Boston: The Beacon Press. G. $1.

An appeal from an enlightened Syrian, the author of "A Far Journey" and other widely read works, for America's aid in the rebuilding of the Asiatic Turkish provinces and especially the author's native land.

Our Allies And Enemies In The Near East. By Jean Victor Bates. E. P. Dutton and Company. G. $5.

The descriptions given in this book of Rumanian and Bulgarian regions are vivid and picturesque. Miss Bates has not ventured into the political or diplomatic aspects of the subjects, but has evolved her book entirely from personal knowledge, based on long continued intimacy with the peoples of whom she writes.

The Resurrection Of Henry James

By William Lyon Phelps

Traveling Companions. By Henry James. Edited by Albert Mordell. New York. Boni and Liveright.

Here is a collection of short stories which received decent burial in the Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's, and The Galaxy, during the years from 1868 to 1874, and which look properly pale in the strong light of the twentieth century. But as the pallor of Henry James is more impressive than the red blood of some of our contemporaries, I, for one, am heartily glad to behold these ghosts.

Two things are certain; Henry James preferred to let these tales go the way to dusty death; and if he had chosen to preserve them, he would have revised their diction. But he, who was all but infallible in many questions of art, made here one actual and one supposititious error. Authors, as Mr. Mordell remarks, are often poor judges of their own work, and in the particular case of Henry James we know that his revisions were not always improvements. These stories ought not to be lost, and they ought to be published as originally printed; so that we may have the double delight of reading them, and of reading exactly what the artificer of "The Golden Bowl" fashioned in his twenties. I surmise that this American spelling would have caused him in later years as many qualms as the rarer crudities of style; but the first articulations of genius in whatever guise are interesting to all who believe that genius is the most precious thing in the world.

Henry James, as every great writer should, loved his own works, loved them with a passion too deep for adequate expression. For all his aloof dignity, he was exalted to a heaven of happiness by intelligent praise, and was illogically depressed by unintelligent blame. In "The Middle Years," he tells us with what joy he heard the laureate say that he had read with keen appreciation one of his youthful stories; and in a letter to his publisher he asked him to send no reviews of his books, for, while he would be glad to see favorable notices, the others gave him such distress that he had rather have none at all. It is a singular fact that those who can least afford to receive hostile and contemptuous criticism in the public press are often less shaken or even disturbed by it than those whose position in the world of letters is impregnable.

We have before us then another genuine first edition of one of America's foremost literary artists; and I counsel all who love books to buy this before the edition is exhausted. There are seven tales, of which the last one—composed when the author was only twenty-four—is the most romantic and the least valuable. It is a curiosity, curious in itself and more so because written by one who later became a master of realism, a splendid star of the first magnitude. The lack of amenity displayed so often in Henry James's later work (after he adopted the method of dictation) is nowhere evident in this volume. These narratives are as "easy" as the work of anybody you like, their sole resemblance to the periodical fiction of today. Furthermore, with all their analysis and leisurely advance, they are good stories, inclosing a perceptible and sometimes startling plot.

Those who love Italy—and what traveler does not?—will find soul's refreshment in this volume. The author takes the reader through place after place in the land of lands, lingering lovingly before old buildings and old pictures. Milan, Florence, Rome, and many minor cities are visited with Baedeker detail, though Henry James carried a Murray; indeed I think the description of Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love" is one of the most illuminating criticisms of that materpiece I have ever seen.

On the whole I like best of all the story which gives its name to the book. The analysis of First Love is worthy of Henry James' master, the flawless Turgenev. Profoundest depths of passion are sounded, with that unutterable reverence so conspicuous by its absence in some of our contemporary novelists. Furthermore, there is exhibited that wholesome and sincere patriotism, that devotion to America, which remained from first to last one of the chief characteristics of our author. I know that the contrary is often stated, but the very witness called to support the accusation turns out to be a witness for the defendant; I mean, of course, his abandoning his allegiance, and becoming a citizen of Great Britain. But his reason for doing this, when so many Englishmen were giving their lives for the cause, was a sign of his own supreme sacrifice. He gave all he had. If it had cost him nothing to revoke his American citizenship, he would never have given it up. It was because it hurt him so cruelly that he was proud to do it. And his last directions were that his ashes should be taken to America.

In "Professor Fargo," the material for the tale is made out of that strange popularity of spiritualistic seances that spread over the world in the fifties, sixties, and seventies. Records of how this fashion became a fad are preserved for us in Tolstoy, Robert Browning, Howells, and many other authors; so it is not surprising to find it studied with assiduity by Henry James, who apparently had for its professors the same contempt displayed so sharply by Tolstoy and Browning, and yet, four-fifths plain humbuggery, a residuum of mystery is frankly granted.

The story, "At Isella," which all who have climbed over the Furka Pass will read with reminiscent delight, contains the only pages in the volume that really approach a suggestion of humorous incident. An American assists an Italian lady to escape from her husband—let the reader reserve judgment until the last word is reached. This is also one of the few places in the books of Henry James where eating is hearty and unashamed, as it chronically is in Dickens. In "Guest's Confession," a strange character is analysed with meticulous care, a person not easy to forget. In "Adina," a baleful jewel plays the leading role, and it is evident that the young author had been reading Hawthorne to advantage.

Although these stories have here and there manifest blemishes, their publication marks an important addition to American literature; for Henry James was both an inspired genius and a conscientious artist, who gave his best to every page he wrote. In a day when even literary criticism is often written in slang, these words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURES

The Man Who Couldn't Sleep. By Arthur Stringer. With frontispiece. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. G. $1.75 net.

The drawbacks of insomnia are fairly well known to most people, even those fortunate ones whose knowledge is purely theoretical. But while Mr. Stringer does not in the least minimise its disadvantages in this new volume of short stories, he does put forward its advantages as a means to adventure. For it was only when he found himself unable to sleep that Witter Kerfoot wandered about New York through the mysterious hours between midnight and dawn, and it was during those semi-silent hours that adventures came to him—the adventures which, though held together by a slight thread of love interest, really constitute a series of independent short stories.

They are entertaining and ingenious tales, too, and quite sufficiently varied. It may perhaps be objected that for a man who had practically lost his job and who was so poor that he could not afford to leave the sweltering city during a particularly hot Summer, Mr. Stringer's hero tossed money around in a quite extraordinarily negligent and lavish fashion, but then strict consistency is a virtue not frequently found in stories of this kind. And if he hadn't expended cash freely on theater tickets and the tipping of ushers and hiring of taxicabs, he never would have had the exciting if somewhat humiliating adventure which he slipped into because of "A Rialto Rain Storm." Not always a wise, he was at least a very generous and plucky person, who did not quail even when revolvers were pointed at him—a thing which happened with tolerable frequency. He had, too, a strong liking for excitement, and this led him to become an amateur and admirably intentioned housebreaker in the affair of "The Ox-Blood Vase," and a sort of private and peculiarly active watchman in the case of "The Open Door," while in the matter of "The Stolen Wheel Code" he served his country at the cost of some discomfort and a considerable amount of danger to himself. Prowling about at night as he did, he naturally came in contact with some strange and not strictly law-abiding persons, and these helped to make life interesting for him, and occasionally made it possible for him to be of use to his friends, as, for instance, in the little difficulty with "The Irreproachable Butler," and the somewhat more serious one of "The Nile Green Roadster." Ten of his adventures are related in this book, all of them sufficiently well told and possessed of a very satisfactory number of unexpected twists and surprises.

Books Received

Protestant Mission Directory

The Directory of Protestant Missions in China for 1919 has just been issued by the Kwang Hsuen Publishing Company, the price being Mex. $1.30. The new directory represents a number of improvements over previous issues and is indispensable to those who want to cover the missionary field in China. Not only is the information more detailed and more accurate, but a system of cross-references has been introduced. The classification is by provinces and towns as well as denominations, and there is also an alphabetical directory of all Protestant mission workers in China. Mission officials and statistical data are included in a great deal of other valuable information given in the volume of 353 pages. The directory is edited by Mr. Charles L. Boynton of Shanghai and is a creditable and valuable work.

President Wilson's Speeches

The Commercial Press has just issued a compilation both in English and Chinese of President Wilson's speeches on peace. These include all the President's declarations from his message to Congress preparatory to his leaving for Europe to his speech in New York on March 4, 1919, in defense of the League of Nations Covenant. Included are all the important speeches made during his first trip to Europe to attend the peace conference.

Japanese Red Cross

A handsome volume giving the history of the Red Cross Society in Japan has been received by THE CHINA PRESS. This gives not only the history of the society but a summary of all its achievements in relief work in various parts of the Far East since its organisation.

VERSE BY LADY GREGORY

The Kiltartan Poetry Book. By Lady Gregory. G. P. Putnam's Sons. G. $1.25.

Lovers of Ireland and her literature will be interested in "The Kiltartan Poetry Book," which must be peculiarly welcome to people in this country who are familiar with Lady Gregory and her enthusiastic efforts to keep alive the old songs and traditions and extend the influence of Irish drama. While some of the materjal in the collection is new, most of the translations have already appeared in "Cuchulain of Muirthemne (in which Synge found "the dialect he had been trying to master"), "Gods and Fighting Men," "Saints and Wonders and Poets and Dreamers." Lady Gregory says that it seemed strange to her when she began making her selections that the laments so far outnumbered the songs of joy. "Before the month was out," she continues, "news was brought to me that made the keening of women for the brave and of those who are left lonely after the young seem but the natural outcome and expression of human life."

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

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First Prize $50,000.00

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To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 8th June, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Bevevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

22680

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SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB TO PLAY OUTPORT TEAMS

Local Organisation Will Send Elevens To Hongkong And Hankow This Season

The Shanghai Cricket Club will send teams to Hongkong and Hankow this season, it was announced by President A. P. Wood in his speech at the annual meeting of the Club held at the pavilion yesterday afternoon. Invitations for tournaments in both ports have been received and accepted, Mr. Wood said.

After welcoming members who have returned from war service the chairman, in his speech, read the roll of honor of names of members who have given their lives in the war.

While the members stood, the president read the names of W. J. C. Budd, C. Bussy, J. W. C. Bolland, Major W. H. Dent, E. J. Hayward, Capt. Loftus E. P. Jones, P. Lambe, W. E. Reles, C. H. L. Symons, F. S. C. Jones, C. C. F. Cunningham, E. C. Symons, W. H. N. Levshon.

Their memory is to be perpetuated by a tablet to be erected at the club house.

The report and accounts were adopted. It was decided that for the future non-playing members should pay an annual subscription of ten dollars instead of $7 as hitherto. Mr. A. P. Wood was re-elected president and the other officers follow:

General Committee: Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. N. B. Ramsay, R. Grimshaw, E. W. Stagg, E. G. B. Lovet, D. Cooke and Dr. H. H. Morriss.

Balloting Committee, in addition to the above: Messrs. I. A. Donnelly, H. Langley, A. E. Lanning, W. J. Monk, E. C. Tait, S. J. Deeks, J. Frost, W. J. Haynes, H. D. Hilliard, W. A. Willis, C. Knight and H. H. Fowler.

STRIKE HITS SCHEDULE OF COLLEGE BALL TEAMS

Game Scheduled Yesterday Between Nanyang And St. John's Nines Goes Over

The students' strike has hit the East China Intercollegiate baseball schedule. The game scheduled at St. John's University field yesterday afternoon between the St. John's team and the nine from Nanyang College was indefinitely postponed because the students have agreed to "refrain from sports and amusements" during the present agitation.

Boy Scout Competition

The results of the recent competition of the scouts in Shanghai have been announced. The first honors went to Nanyang College, which receives a silver loving cup. The Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, is second, winning the silver shield, while St. John's University was given third place and awarded several silver medals.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—Cricket: The match between Somerset and Sussex has been drawn, the scores being equal. Somerset scored 243 runs in the first inning and 103 in the second, while Sussex scored 242 and 104 runs respectively.

The match between Notts and Leicestershire resulted in a draw.

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Police Tennis Team Looking For Matches

Coppers Would Like Early-Season Games With Local Organisations

The Police Recreation Club tennis team is on the warpath and the Coppers would like to arrange practice tournaments with local clubs. The police team will be one of the strongest in years, according to the early-season form being displayed daily at the Race Course.

Jefferson, Yorke, Sullivan, Shellswell, Bull, Milne, Hunter, Foley, J. Robertson and G. Robertson are among those who will fight for places on the team.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Commanders of the Kwangsi troops in Hunan, including Generals Tan Hao-min, Wei Yung-chang and Ma Chi, have telegraphed to the North, suggesting that the militarists of the nation jointly request the Central as well as the Canton Governments to make material concessions with reference to the terms to be submitted to the Shanghai Conference.

As the Governments concerned have not yet endorsed the tariff rates fixed by the International Tariff Revision Commission, which sat in Shanghai last year, the Revenue Department has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to urge them to do so in order that the revised rates may be enforced.

By order of the President, the Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War has appointed General Chiang Yen-hsin and General Fu Liang-tso to inspect the war participation army and the border defense army, starting from June 1.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the various legations to the effect that in view of the restlessness of the people, any proposed cruise by foreign war vessels in Chinese waters should be communicated to the authorities beforehand in order to avoid future misunderstandings.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Our Sammies ... Vandersloot
2. Overture—Comique ... Keler Bela
3. Waltz—The Missouri Waltz ... Knight-Logan
4. Selection—The Grass Widow ... Hirsah
5. (a) One Step—So Long Mother ... van Alstyne
   (b) Fox Trot—While the Incense is Burning ... Smith
6. Selection—Gaiety Echoes ... Caryll

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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Obituary

Mr. John Edward Cooke

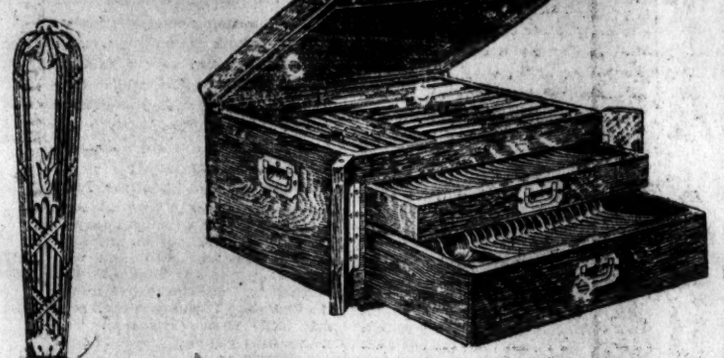
A large number of sympathetic friends attended the funeral services for Mr. John Edward Cooke of Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., Ltd., at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. Father R. Jacquinot de Besange officiated. The bier was carried to the graveside by Messrs. A. A. Brady, T. Macdonald, T. Ward, H. O. White, W. Mahon and E. A. Prince.

Floral tributes were beautiful and many. Among those who sent wreaths were: Mr. R. J. S. Brandt, Mrs. J. E. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brady, Dr. and Mrs. C. Kew, Sze Yuen-ming, Dr. and Mrs. T. K. M. Siao, Mr. T. Whyune, William Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cornick, Mr. and Mrs T. L. Bickerton, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dallas, Mr. F. F. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. L. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Roche and family, Mr. P. A. Wood, Mr. C. John, Mr. J. Baychee, Mr. C. Beesan, Mr. Yee Yueshing, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Bojesen, Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. H. J. Ambrose, L. Moore and Co., Mr. Y. Churtong, Dah Chong Coal Co., Chinese staff of Noel Murray and Co., Mr. L. J. Grenard, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bell, Mr. S. T. Betines, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. dos Remedios and family, Mr. Thomas Cook, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martinho Marques, amah and cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Hawes, Mrs. C. P. Limborg, Mrs. and Miss Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. F. Evangeliste, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ward and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Diercks and family, Mr. B. Lawrie-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Poignand, Louise and family, children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fook and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lewis and family, Miss Florie Spooner, Eddie, Alfred and family, Mrs. Robert Lent, Mother, Clara, Willie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Prince, Mr. and Mrs. O. Muller, Brown family, Aunt Cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lent, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wootten, Mr. William Brown, Mr. A. S. Blanckensee, Jimmy, Maggie, Ted and family, G. H. Purcell, W. Funder and Company, Mr. T. N. S. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, Mr. J. O. Anderson, Mr. E. H. Smith, Mrs. B. Green and family, Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. A. Berthet and family, A. and T. R. Macdonald, Mr. E. W. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. S. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. V. Bidwell.

Nanking Car Depot Wrecked By Typhoon

A large number of railway cars were damaged as the Nanking car depot of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway collapsed as a result of the typhoon that swept through Kiangsu and Kiangsi yesterday morning, according to a telegram received at the Shanghai station yesterday. Mr. A. C. Clear, general manager of the line, and several engineers left yesterday for Nanking to make an inspection of the damages.

BY APPOINTMENT



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PRESIDENT HSU REJECTS DELEGATE'S RESIGNATION

Whether Conference Will Be Resumed In Shanghai Still In Doubt

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 25.—Upon their arrival here last Friday evening, Chu Chi-chien and Wu Ting-chang, of the Northern peace delegation, went at once to the President's palace, where they remained in consultation with Hsu Hsi-chang for over two hours. Officials of the President's office report that Chu Chi-chien informed the President that his position at Shanghai had become impossible, as he had made concession after concession to the South, which Tang Shao-yi was personally willing but without the necessary power to accept.

For this reason Chu asked the President to accept his definite resignation. He said that he had failed in his task and felt that a better man, enjoying the full confidence of all parties in the North, should be appointed to replace him as soon as it was possible for the Shanghai Conference to reconvene.

President Gives Views

The President, on the other hand, pointed out to Chu the unusually difficult position in which the Government found itself as a result, not only of the Shanghai deadlock, but also of the failure at Paris, with the consequent outbreaks of the students and the growing national movement. He is reported to have told Chu Chi-chien that his resignation would cause him, too, to give up his post; and that he thought it very dangerous to make any alterations in the personnel of the Northern Government at the present time. So Chu Chi-chien agreed to head the Northern delegation again as soon as the Conference of Shanghai was reconvened.

A second meeting for discussion of the internal peace question was held at the President's palace yesterday morning, and at this all available members of the Cabinet, as well as Chang Jui-chi, who had just returned from Shensi, were present. The proceedings at this session have so far been kept secret, and nothing is known about them except that the President appeared pleased with the results of the sitting.

After the meeting Chu Chi-chien informed a representative of the Peking vernacular press that it had been his intention to obey the President's instructions to remain in or near Shanghai, but that this continued presence there had led to so many conflicting reports, many of which he regarded as inimical to the country's welfare, that he had decided to leave the city and come to Peking to report on the situation.

Another Reason Given

Members of the Club of 1919, the President's party in Parliament, have, on the other hand, informed your correspondent that General Hsu Shu-cheng is responsible for Chu Chi-chien's trip to Peking. They say that the military party saw danger for themselves in Chu's continued sojourn in Shanghai, the more so as they were aware of Chu's friendship with Tang Shao-yi and hence suspected him of Southern leanings. Hsu, they say, according-ly telegraphed to Chu Chi-chien, reminding him of the debt of gratitude that he owes to Tuan Chi-jui, himself and other members of the military group and urging him to come to Peking, where he would not be in constant contact with the Southern "rascals." So Chu came, and the military party have now got him where they want him.

There is nothing yet to show definitely whether the President or the military clique will win the fight for the control of the country's internal situation. Hsu Hsi-chang is still very hopeful, and he has a great deal of popular support in spite of his timidity in the face of the national movement initiated by the students. The militarists, however, have been strong enough to come out in the open with their suppression of publicity and their prohibition of meetings furthering the national awakening; they have a large and efficient army, trained by Japanese officers, at their backs; they have every reason to hope for immediate funds; and, finally, they have Chu Chi-chien and Wu Ting-chang right here in Peking where they want them. The future of the country appears, accordingly, to depend upon how far the militarists and those who are behind them dare to go. It is believed here that this question will be decided within the next ten days.

URGES INDIA BE MADE SISTER NATION IN EMPIRE

Speaker In Commons Dwells On Country's Brilliant Record In World War

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 22.—In the House of Commons today during the debate on the Indian Budget, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, dwelt on India's bright position in the world and referred to her splendid military and material efforts in the war, which had won for her a place in International discussions equal to that of the British Dominions and greater than that of any power in the world except the Big Five.

He was of opinion that India's entry to the League of Nations and the International Labor Organisation and also the place occupied by Lord Sinha as Under Secretary of State for India committed Parliament to the view that this position is only justified if we could raise India to the position of a sister-nation of the Empire. It was wholly inconsistent with a position of subordination.

Sees Inconsistency

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, said he would say to his colleagues from the Dominions at the Conference table that the position of equality which they had given India's representatives was wholly inconsistent with the treatment of Indians in the Dominion in South Africa.

Referring to Afghanistan, he attributed the Amir's unprovoked attack to the combined forces of Mahommedan unrest, the Amir's effort to consolidate his position on a shaky throne and the emissaries of Bolshevism.

The danger in India was not past but the rioting had demonstrated the loyalty of the Indian army and the police to a man.

He added that nine Europeans and 400 Indians were killed in the recent disturbances.

Other disturbing economic factors had arisen, such as influenza, from which between five to six millions had died last winter while two-thirds of the population had suffered from it. The Mahommedan world was perplexed by the discussions regarding the fate of Turkey.

The Secretary of State for India strongly defended the Rowlatt Acts which he asserted were necessary to cope with men with whom any kind of Government must deal and who were a danger to any country. The Government of India was determined to do unceasing battle with such men until they were extirpated. The Rowlatt Acts were only used to cope with people associated with the anarchical revolutionary movement, whose dangerous methods in the past now necessitated drastic legislative measures.

He reassured our Mahommedan fellow-subjects that no one in Paris was ever so foolish as to want to interfere in purely Mahommedan questions.

Mr. E. S. Montagu announced that the Indian Reform Bill would be introduced about the beginning of June.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended May 24:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to 1st Class Warder J. R. Vousden from June 10, 1919, to March 9, 1920, the date of expiry of his agreement, whereupon his service will terminate.

Sikh Constable No. 399, Sham Singh, is discharged, invalided, from May 19.

Long leave is granted to 1st Class Sergeant A. G. Long from June 5.

Public Works Department.—Mr. W. J. McErlean, Clerical Assistant on probation, is permitted to terminate his service on May 31.

Public Band.—Messrs. C. Bakalenikoff and V. Siroldo are appointed temporarily as musicians from May 5.

SHIPS SOLD IN AMERICA TO LONDON SYNDICATE

British Owned Boats Disposed Of By International Mercantile Marine

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

New York, May 20.—The Director of the International Mercantile Marine has formally approved the sale of its British owned tonnage to a London syndicate. The transaction involves shipping variously estimated at between 750,000 and 910,000 tons valued approximately at £27,000,000. A shareholders' meeting has been called for June 16 to vote on the proposition.

GEDDES SLATED TO HEAD BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE

London Times Says Resignation Of Sir Albert Stanley Is To Be Presented

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 22.—The Times states that the official announcement that the resignation of Sir Albert Stanley, owing to ill-health, may be expected shortly. Sir Auckland Geddes, who is temporarily in charge of the Board of Trade, will be definitely appointed President of the Board, McGill University has agreed to a request made by the British Government that his appointment as principal of the University shall not take effect for another year.

Wedding

Norton-Graves

The wedding of Prof. J. R. Norton, headmaster of the Middle School of St. John's University, and Miss J. M. Graves, daughter of Bishop Graves, will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Bishop Graves will perform the ceremony.

CUSTOMS MAN ON TRIAL ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

W. G. Wallace Appears In U.S. Court In Connection With Alleged Opium Deal

Walter George Wallace, a tide-waiter in the Chinese Martitime Customs, was brought to trial before Judge C. S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiracy to sell 32 pounds of opium to a Chinese named Sing Chong.

Shortly before the case came on one of the men named as a fellow conspirator, but not charged because of other nationality, was arrested, by the Municipal police. This man is one Da Rosa, said to be a Portuguese, who was brought down here from Harbin last year by Municipal detectives, another charge resting against him at that time. A third party named in the alleged opium conspiracy is one J. Bogg, said to be a British subject.

But one witness was heard yesterday, this being the Chinese who claims to have been victimised. His story was that Wallace furnished him with a sample of opium and that he afterward agreed to buy a quantity of the drug at $40 a pound. Finally, he stated, he agreed to take the whole lot of 32 pounds and gave in payment Mex. $700, a G.$100 bond and jewelry worth Mex. $200. The jewelry was supplied by a woman named Wong, the wife of a friend of the purchaser, who accompanied him to Wallace's home on the night the opium was to be handed over. The witness stated that he obtained a receipt for the money and was told to wait and receive the opium. He waited several hours and it was not forthcoming and after further attempt to obtain it he finally turned the receipt over to a Portuguese and it came later to the hands of the police.

The direct examination was conducted by Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, who appeared to prosecute. Mr. A. S. Allan, appointed to defend, conducted the cross-examination. Under cross examination the witness made several conflicting statements. He stated first that he had received no part of his money back. Later he admitted that he had received the sum of $100 as a refund and had also received $70 additional, $30 of which was given him by the mother-in-law of accused for "ricsha fare." He afterward stated that this was given with the request that he withdraw the charge. The witness also stated that he had been asked by Da Rosa not to proceed with his charges as both Wallace and himself would be sentenced. He said he was promised his money back if he would call at accused's mother-in-law's home, where he received the money mentioned and two promissory notes, for $400 and $600.

The case was adjourned until this morning, Sing Chong being directed to bring the notes to court with him.

Mr. C. P. Dawson appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Customs.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "*A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death.*" The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results."
W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."
WM. J. MCCRANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."
N. B. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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ANNOUNCE

that all the remaining Ladies' and Children's

HATS

are being greatly reduced.

JUST ARRIVED

A great variety of Ladies'

SILK SWEATERS, MIDDIES

and

SUMMER CORSETS,

etc., etc.

40 Nanking Road
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SWEET
WHOLESOME
APPLE CIDER

At all clubs, hotels and stores.

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Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
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Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.

Exclusive Express service by the S. N. R., S. H. N. R.

We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.

THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specializing in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

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from your own, or our negatives.

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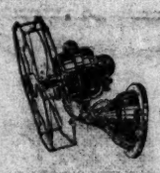

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The first successful electric fan was made by the G-E Company, and they have been responsible for its principal developments.

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Plain and Oscillating Desk and Bracket Fans, Plain and Ornamental Ceiling Fans, Exhaust Fans,

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Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu,

A MAN who practises *false economy* by buying a cheap car and then spends $1,000 a year on it in the repair shop, is a spendthrift.

We sell Chandlers, Premiers, Moons, Hupmobiles and other cars of international reputation that stay shy from the repair shop. Buying one of our cars means *real economy*, and at the same time you have a car that adds to your dignity and makes your neighbour envy you.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager

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Operating]

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbing Well Road

Showing AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Monday, June 2nd

MABEL NORMAND

THE SNUGGLY GIRL IN

"DODGING A MILLION"

A DRAMA OF THRILLS, MYSTERY, LAUGHTER AND LOVE, IN SEVEN PARTS

The Romance of an Heiress Who Lived in Luxury on Nothing a Year

One Million Dollars, a beautiful heiress, a handsome lover, a mysterious foreigner, a trunkful of jewels, a bottle of slow poison, two dozen mannequins, all the clothes in the world, and the only high-class moving picture ever made, featuring

MABEL NORMAND

TENANTS GET INJUNCTION IN SUPREME COURT CASE

L'Epargne Franco-Chinois Also Given Tls. 25 Damages In Action Against Landlord

The company known as L'Epargne Franco-Chinois won its suit for an injunction restraining J. T. Hammond from interfering with its tenancy of premises at 6 Foochow Road yesterday, judgment being delivered by Judge Skinner Turner in the British Supreme Court. In regard to plaintiffs' claim for Tls. 5,000 damages the court awarded damages of Tls. 25, and costs to be taxed. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

In rendering judgment Judge Skinner Turner went comprehensively into the circumstances under which the case came into court, dealing with the letting of the premises to plaintiffs by the defendant and with the grounds on which the defendant sought to close the premises and terminate the lease. The court held that there was a formal letting to plaintiffs and that the defendant had not proved any acts of the plaintiff as constituting a breach of covenant. Regarding the defendant's allegations of improper use of the premises on account of the business of plaintiff being illegal, a lottery, the court stated that English law did not apply to the firm's business and that moreover the point had been before the French authorities in regard to a similar society, which had been held not to be a lottery.

"This case has given me a good deal of anxiety," said the Court in conclusion; "it is always more difficult to deal with a case in which one side is represented by experienced counsel and the other appears in person. And in addition there has been some hard swearing in the course of the proceedings. I have not thought it necessary for the decision of the case to say where in my opinion the truth lies, but the persons concerned know where that truth is; and on some one the oath taken must lie lightly. It is a most regrettable feature of the case, just as the line of cross-examination adopted by the defendant was also regrettable. And the most regrettable incident was the suggestion of unprofessional conduct made as regards M. Barrand when the defendant knew well that the only court which could consider that gentleman's professional conduct had already pronounced in his favor.

"There will be judgment for the plaintiffs for an injunction and for Tls. 25 damages, and costs to be taxed; the March rent in the hands of the Consul-General to be withdrawn for payment to defendant.'

Striking Students Active In Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

different girls' schools between now and Saturday.

The students will also ask for the sympathy of the foreign Consulates in Shanghai other than the Japanese and co-operation of the merchants and the newspapers for the success of the movement. They will soon start an organ of their own to present their case in full and give the public the complete news of the movement daily.

Not one among the 12,000 striking students in Shanghai is idle, according to the strikers. If they are not actively engaged in propaganda work, they are obliged to stay in their rooms to study lessons privately, for none of them are allowed to leave the schools without the permission of the striking leaders.

Detachment Sent Out

Detachments of ten each were sent out yesterday by the various striking schools to Woosung, Nanziang, Soochow, Kiangwan, Lunghua and Pootung to plead their cause to the students in the neighboring towns.

Passengers on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways stated that the Japanese advertisements along the lines have been mostly dismantled. The huge signboards in Woosung, it is learned, were also taken down yesterday by students from Shanghai.

As usual, police officers were engaged yesterday in the Hongkew and other districts in tearing down inciting handbills and posters and cleaning chalk-marked rickshas. Two ricsha coolies pulling vehicles with unusually conspicuous utterings were arrested. They both stated that the writing was done by students.

Discusses Situation

With reference to the present anti-Japanese movements in China, which are on a large scale, Prof. Yoshino of the Tokio Imperial University says in the Tokio Asahi:

"I do not know how many Chinese students will return home dissatisfied with the latest Chino-Japanese relations, but perhaps several hundred of them will leave Tokio. The recent entertainment by Gen. Tanaka, Minister of War, of some Chinese students, with a view to soothing down their anti-Japanese feeling, seems to have aggravated the situation instead of mitigating it.

"Mr. Chang and Mr. Tsao, who were recently victims of the students' riot at Peking, may be considered as friends of the Japanese bureaucrats but never of the Japanese people, and unless Japan fundamentally alters her policy towards China, agitations of this kind will be repeated in China in future.

Urges Change Of Policy

"While Japan should lift her militaristic hand off China, she should also refrain from oppressing the Chinese students with an abuse of the police power, otherwise the fundamental problem of the friendly relationship of the two countries, in one sense, will never be solved.

"Some of the Japanese seem to attribute the present disturbances to the incitement of the United States, but such a dogmatic conclusion is far from the fact. In reality, the Chinese students have arisen spontaneously without alien encouragement, and, however, many Chinese youths come hereafter to Japan, so long as Japan does not reform her method of treating them, friendship between the nations is impossible of realisation."

Students' Meetings In Peking Are Suppressed By Police

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 25.—Wu Ping-hsiang, chief of police in Peking, and Wang Huai-ching, successor to General Li Chang-tai as commander of the Gendarmerie, have issued proclamations effective from today forbidding all students' meetings, including the meetings of student committees. The proclamation of General Wu Ping-hsiang, who for the past three weeks has shown the students as much leniency as was consistent with his official obligation, is mild in character, merely prohibiting gatherings of the students without denouncing them. General Wang's proclamation, on the other hand, censures the students severely and states that their activities are a source of serious danger to the Government and the country as a whole.

Soldiers 'Guard College'

This afternoon the approach to Tsinghua College from the old Summer Palace was occupied by a squad of about thirty soldiers, were sent out there to "guard the college." The students maintain, however, that these troops, like those surrounding the Government University last night and again tonight, are stationed near them to watch their movements and prevent them from holding meetings and lecturing campaigns. Both the Tsinghua men and the undergraduates at the Government University are taking the suppression of their meetings calmly, and there is a strong and growing sentiment among them in favor of resuming their daily class work. They say that they can serve the national movement that they have started better by going to classes again than by remaining on strike under the present conditions, and so they are trying to get the student body as a whole to sanction their viewpoint.

The appointment of General Wang Huai-ching in place of General Li Chang-tai as commander of the Peking Gendarmerie is significant of the policy of repression that the military party has decided to pursue in dealing with the situation created by the students and by the people's societies and newspapers that are supporting them. Li Chang-tai has had a good record as commander of the Gendarmerie, but during the past month he has been too lenient towards the students to satisfy the militarists. He was, accordingly, promoted and made a member of the Chang Chung Fu, or Military Advisory Board, the shelf on which all cast-off generals are put, and General Wang was called to Peking from Tamingfu, where he held the post of Occupation Commissioner, to take his place.

Stern Measures Expected

General Wang is a soldier with a known record for severe dealing. When the 1911 revolution broke out he gained considerable prominence by his stern methods of dealing with the revolutionaries in his district, and he has ruled Tamingfu with an iron hand. His arrival in Peking, moreover, synchronises with the confiscation of the Yi Shih Pao, the arrest of its editor, Pang, and the prohibition of all students' meetings.

The general sentiment here is that the military party feels itself pretty strong and is preparing to take a controling grip on the situation, after first removing or suppressing all factors that are dangerous to its plans. There have been many reports that the Japanese Legation has been behind the events of the past two days, that, in other words, it caused the militarists to confiscate the Yi Shih Pao, arrest its editor, and shut down all students' meetings. There is nothing to substantiate these reports, however, and, indeed, they are emphatically denied by both the vice-chief of police and the Japanese Legation. Thus the militarists seem to be playing their own hand this time.

'The Follies'

With Billy and Doris Harley adding a specialty to the production and all the favorites scoring heavily, the Laura Guerite Company played "The Follies," a bright musical show, at the Lyceum Theater last night. Billy and Doris Harley will go with the Company to the North at the conclusion of the engagement here.

Tonight will offer the last opportunity to see the Company. "The Follies" will be repeated. The artists leave for Tientsin and Peking on Friday morning. The Company will also play at Hankow before returning to to Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—From home leave, Mr. G. Lindy Crawford, to chief officer of the Hsinfung; Mr. David C. Dueman appointed third engineer of the Hsinchi.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Supernumerary third engineer of the Loongwo, Mr. A. McNay, to third engineer of the Tuckwo; from sick leave, Mr. T. O'Hare, to chief officer of the Kutwo; chief officer of the Kutwo, Mr. T. A. Lee, placed on reserve.

When you're thirsty
try a glass of iced
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores.
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

The
NATIONAL
PORTABLE
TYPEWRITER
(Model No. 3)

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with
Carrying Case
Mx. $75

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23 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
The World's Best
Blood Purifier.

AT THE APOLLO
"THE" PICTURE HOUSE OF SHANGHAI
MONDAY, June 2nd
MABEL
NORMAND
AS
"MICKEY"

SEE
THE PICTURE YOU WILL
NEVER FORGET
THE PICTURE
THE TIME AND
THE PLACE

THE PICTURE
"MICKEY"
The greatest photoplay of its kind, produced by the master of his craft, Mack Sennett. It contains every element of human appeal—love and adventure, humor and pathos.

THE TIME
NOW.
A world is waiting for a play free from bloodshed and battles, a picture that breathes the very sunshine of life—"Mickey." NOW, while everyone is singing and dancing to the song "Mickey," an inspiration from the photoplay.

THE PLACE
APOLLO THEATRE
The theatre that always gets there with the goods. "Mickey" is playing now—this week, this very night—to the greatest houses ever seen in a cinema in Paris. It's a wonder comedy film in seven parts.

BOOK TODAY AT ROBINSON'S

Circle $2.00, Pit and Stalls $1.00

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(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919

NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business on Friday, May 30, 1919, MEMORIAL DAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

Memorial Day services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery, May 30th, 1919, at 9:15 a.m.

All Americans and their friends are invited to be present.

PROGRAM.

Master of Ceremonies—Honorable Roderick Dorsey, American Consul.
Opening Prayer—Rev. C. L. Boynton.
Music—Municipal Band.
Address—Honorable C. S. Lobingier.
Music—Municipal Band.
Benediction—Rev. C. F. McRae.
Volleys—American Co., S. V. C.
Taps—Bugler of the U. S. S. Wilmington.

The parade, including Marines, Sailors and the American Co., S. V. C., and the Municipal Band, will move from the Public Recreation Ground at 8:15 a.m. and proceed by Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

S. A. RANSOM,
Capt. S. V. C.
Commanding American Company.

Customs Notification

No. 915.

The Custom House will be closed to public business, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Monday, the 2nd June—being the 5th day of 5th moon, lunar calendar.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th May, 1919.
23776

Genuine Palm Beach Suits

(Name stamped on every yard)

Latest Styles—Finest Workmanship

HING KONG, Tailor

Y-9 North Soochow Road,
Near Soochow Bridge.

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
22364

Consolato Generale d'Italia Shanghai

NOTICE is hereby given that Chev. G. D. Musso has today been appointed Receiver of the late Austrian Lloyd S. S. N. Co., now an Italian Concern known as "Lloyd Triestino."

J. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

Shanghai, 21st May, 1919.
23713

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919

Programme

SATURDAY

Junior Sculls	3.30 p.m.
Sailing Race	4.00 p.m.
International Pairs	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

SUNDAY

Motor Boat Race	10.30 a.m.
Griffin Fours	11.00 a.m.
International Fours	11.30 a.m.
Veterans Race	12.00noon
Sailing Race	1.30 p.m.
Dog Race	2.30 p.m.
Club Fours	3.00 p.m.
Sampan Water Polo	3.30 p.m.
International Eights	5.00 p.m.
Mixed Fours	5.30 p.m.
Motor Boat Race	6.00 p.m.

TRAIN SERVICE

Shanghai Local Time

SATURDAY

Special leave Shanghai	1.20 p.m.
arrive Henli	2.29 p.m.
Special leave Henli	8.13 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	9.16 p.m.

SUNDAY

Special leave Shanghai	9.15 a.m.
arrive Henli	10.18 a.m.
Special leave Henli	7.16 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.18 p.m.

MONDAY

Leave Henli	2.15 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	3.20 p.m.
Leave Henli	6.53 p.m.
arrive Shanghai	8.00 p.m.

FARES

Return Fares $3.00

Competitors may obtain their tickets (special fares) from the Club's Shroff, who will be at the Shanghai Station half an hour before the departure of the trains.

General Arrangements

By the courtesy of the Railway Authorities arrangements have been made to have sleeping cars stationed at Henli during the Regatta.

Sleeping Berths may be reserved on application to the undersigned.

Meals will be served on dining coach on railway siding.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
23761

Shanghai Rowing Club

Spring Regatta at Henli
31st May and 1st June, 1919.

DOG RACE.

Entries for the above Race should be sent to Mr. E. T. Byrne.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.
23761

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 2nd June, on account of Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.
23759

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Begs to announce that he will move his office from the Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building to

No. 3 G Peking Road

on the

1st of June

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

54th MEETING
31st May and 2nd June, 1919.
(Saturday and Monday)
1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m.
Daily Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS:—1.40 p.m., 2.10 p.m., 2.30 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

55th MEETING
7th and 9th June, 1919.
(Saturday and Monday)
1st Saddling Bell at 3.00 p.m.
Daily Sharp.

Attention to Members

ENTRIES close on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtainable upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

NOTICE

Dr. Oks and Dr. Holper
No. 3 Kiukiang Road
Tel.: Central 1801

Dr. OKS, M.D., Eye, ear, throat, nose and internal diseases.
9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

Dr. HOLPER, M.D. Urinary, skin and internal diseases.
11-1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.
23741

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang

Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C. 3844.

SPECIALIST

(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.

X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotency) and skin diseases.

Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.

(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
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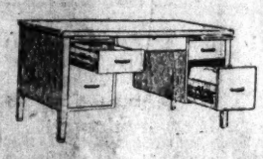

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Swivel Chairs,
Filing Cabinets,
always in stock

Before buying elsewhere, phone us or call at our show-room.

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22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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IN LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Starting from Thursday, 29th inst.

This small consignment from America is to be sold without reserve—therefore come early and secure the best bargains.

The Bargain Store

104-105, SZECHUEN ROAD (Opposite Hopkins' Butchery)
23797

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.

For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.
22240

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment

25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel. North 2768

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE

Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611 (near American Alliance Church)
23518

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, capable foreign foreman, with complete experience in the manufacture of high-class cigarettes. Good salary for suitable applicant. Reply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.
23774 J.8

WANTED, private detective to proceed to Hankow, Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking. Apply, stating qualifications, to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.
23772 M.31

WANTED by Import House, first-class and experienced office assistant and correspondent. A foreigner essential. Reply, stating experience to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.
23775 M.31

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, in central district, furnished flat (on first floor if no elevator). Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.
23758 M. 30

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road.
One large room, and one back, with bath attached, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.
23722

TO LET, furnished flat of three rooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, servants' quarters, in Town; self-contained, Central. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.
23773 M.31

TO LET, furnished bedroom with bathroom and verandah, hot baths, breakfast and telephone. Close to trams, Quinsan Garden district, rent $40. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
23700

COMFORTABLE rooms to let in Bubbling Well; telephone and tennis. Apply to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.
23719

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, [illegible] hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, by married couple, small house, furnished or unfurnished, with bath, kitchen and garden. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.
23756 M. 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by a young energetic Chinese with thorough knowledge of general export work, especially handmade laces and hair-nets. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.
23745 M. 29.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground floor and all second-floor, No. 16 one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond 51 Szechuen Road.
22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
22354

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE teacher is willing to give Mandarin lessons to foreigners. Also understands little English and French. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.
23740 J. 8.

PROFESSOR of languages, teaching French, English, Italian and Russian, desires pupils in any of above languages. Address The Professor, 23 Weihaiwei Road, Shanghai.
23744 M. 29.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.
23656

MOKANSHAN: Lady offers half bungalow, plainly furnished, with kitchen, for reason. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.
23769 M.31

TO LET, furnished house, four small rooms, good attic, kitchen, etc. Occupation now. Reply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.
23760 M. 30

FOR RENT, five-roomed furnished house, Western district. Party returning to America immediately, will rent until March 1st, 1920. Rent, including taxes and telephone, Tls. 80.00. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.
23763 M. 30

TO LET, No. 49 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed detached house. Apply 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
23764 J. 3

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.
23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22388

MISCELLANEOUS

LADY, about to opening a Mess on June 15, (Central district), wishes to find some table boarders. Excellent home cooking. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.
23771 M.30

WANTED, first-class passage by lady to Vancouver per s.s. Empress of Asia on June 14, in exchange for passage per s.s. Empress of Russia on July 12. Premium paid if necessary. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.
23738 M. 29.

Exchange and Mart

FOX terrier pups, three months, two males, two females, males 15 Taels, females 10 Taels. Inspection arranged by appointment. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
23770 M.30

FOR SALE, one new Corona typewriter. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.
23749 J. 1.

FOR SALE, one set Encylopaedia Britannica, 29 Volumes, handy size, with bookstand complete, practically new, Mex $100. For further particulars, apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.
23753 J. 1.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hoilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hoilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,000,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gengrale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-	Harbin	Peking
chendze)	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Depcsits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kalfong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement,

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 字 庫
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
R. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
233 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd,

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $5,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Rseerve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Beton
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 21,900
Special Reserve Fund 120,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin, Rotterdam.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 27, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	18-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	25-30
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-90
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	12-14
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Monkosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	25-30
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	6-8
Walnuts	„	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	„	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	———
Flour Australian	„	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	„	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.40
Bran	„	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

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Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2=Tls. 2.87
@ exch. 74=Mex. $5.23
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 120=Tls. 83.33
@ 74=Mex. $112.61
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.85
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 265
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1830
Native Interest ..... Tls. .04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	52⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 29.98
Ex., New York on London	G. $4.65

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/2
London	Demand 5/2⅛
India	T.T. 310
Paris	Nom. T.T. 775
Paries	Nom. Demand 778
New York	T.T. 119½
New York	Demand 119⅝
Hongkong	T.T. 68
Japan	T.T. 43
Batavia	T.T. 300
Singapore	T.T. 45½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/3
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s. 850
New York	o/d Docy. 121
New York	4 m/s. 126⅛

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 3,300 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $4.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For May

Hk. Tls.	3.50	@ 5/0⅛		£1
„	1	@ 703	Francs	7.83
„	0.77	@ 116⅛	Gold	$1
„	1	@ 43⅞	Yen	2.54
„	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 37.80 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 23.20 June
Tls. 23.80 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's: Tls. 170.50 June
Tls. 171.00 July
Phoenix 16's Tls. 167.50 June
Tls. 167.00 July

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 12.10 June
New Engineering Tls. 23.75
Samagagas Tls. 0.70
Ziangbes Tls. 3.75
Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 133.00 July

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial
Chemors Tls. 0.90 cash

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 22nd instant:

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 1s. 10d.

Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe 1s. 10¼d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1/10, 1/10¼, demand is small.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Financial And Business Conditions In The U.S.

(Guaranty Trust Company Bulletin, New York)

New York, April 16.—After conferences with leading bankers, Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration has decided to meet the May 1 requirements of the railroads by the issuance of Government certificates of indebtedness for the larger part of the G. $100,000,000 which it is estimated will be necessary to meet interest charges, dividends, and other obligations. In part the amount required will be covered by the extension of maturities. The bankers are confident that the money can be provided without serious financial disturbance, despite the imminence of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. It was clearly the belief, however, that a month to month financing of the railroads under present conditions cannot be long continued, and that an extra session of Congress in May is imperative to relieve the situation.

Another Wage Increase

Director-General Hines announced on April 11 that wage increases had been granted to about 400,000 firemen, engineers, conductors, and brakemen. The total of these advances will be about G. $65,000,000 which brings the railroad pay roll up to an annual basis of about G. $3,000,000,000. The average increase in wages of railroad men since 1910 is computed at 117 percent, and 80 percent since the year before the war. Railroad employes are now receiving G. $365,000,000 more than they would have received at the rates of pay in force just before the war. In his announcement the Director General explains that this most recent increase "practically completes what can properly be termed the 'war cycle' of wage increases to railroad labor."

Government Price-Fixing

The plan evolved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce for the stabilisation of prices of basic commodities during the readjustment period has been upset and its success imperilled by the refusal of Director-General Hines to agree to make purchases of steel and coal for the railroads at the prices agreed upon. Secretary of the Treasury Glass has declared that practically all Government departments making large purchases of steel, coal, and other materials for the carrying out of various governmental enterprises are opposed to the Industrial Board's recommendations. Mr. Hines and others take the position that the prices agreed upon are too high. The Industrial Board maintains that, whether high or low, their stabilisation would promote confidence and stimulate readjustment of industry. Since the very heart of the plan was the supposition that Government departments would always be prepared to enter the commodity markets at the fixed prices, the arrangement is likely to fail completely unless the decision of Mr. Hines to purchase his supplies in the open market is overruled by the President.

Winter Wheat Crop

A winter wheat crop of 837,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever grown, has been forecasted by the Department of Agriculture. Upon a basis of $2.26 a bushel, the total value of this crop would be $1,891,620,000. It is predicted that the spring wheat crop will run from 225,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. Under the bill passed by Congress at the last session the government is obligated to pay for every bushel, not only of winter, but also of spring wheat produced, the difference between the guaranteed price of $2.26 a bushel and the world market price.

The United States requies for its own yearly consumption about 5.3 bushels of wheat a person. With approximately 110,000,000 people in the United States and adding approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat necessary for feeding, the demands of the country this year are estimated at more than 650,000,000 bushels. With a spring wheat production estimated at 225,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels, it appears that the surplus available for export will be about 450,000,000 bushels.

The winter wheat promise of 837,000,000 bushels is nearly double the yearly average production in the United States for the five years before the war (442,000,000 bushels in 1909 to 1912) and is nearly 50 percent larger than the production during the war years 1914 to 1918, when the average was 562,000,000 bushels.

February Foreign Trade

The aggregate value of the merchandise imports of the United States during February, according to the corrected figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was G.$235,187,088, as compared with G.$207,715,540 in February, 1918. The value of the exports was G.$587,990,478, as compared with G.$411,361,970 in the corresponding month last year. The excess of exports was valued at G.$352,803,390, against G.$203,646,430 in February, 1918. There were heavy increases in imports from Europe, North America, Asia, and Oceania, but a decrease from G.$52,774,718 to G.$32,662,120 in the value of those from South America, as compared with February, 1918. The decrease in value of imports from Africa was G.$3,551,707 to G.$974,310. Exports from the United States to Europe showed an increase in value of more than G.$100,000,000 as compared with February, 1918, and there were also gains with respect to all other grand divisions. Imports of gold into the United States during February, 1919, had a value of G.$3,944,839, as compared with G.$2,549,168 for February 1918, and G.$103,766,495 for February two years ago. Exports of gold were of the value of G.$3,110,153, as against G.$5,084,660 for February of last year, and G.$22,068,059 for February, 1917.

Anti-Trust Legislation

As the result of a referendum vote of the business interests of the country as represented in trade and commercial organisations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will recommend to Congress reconsideration of all anti-trust legislation. The Chamber submitted four propositions to be voted on. That asking Congress to consider immediately all statutes constituting anti-trust legislation was carried by a vote of 1,543 to 51. That proposing the formulation of standards of general business conduct, to be administered by a supervisory body was carried by a vote of 1,159 to 389. On the point that an enlarged Federal Trade Commission should be made the supervisory body, a favorable vote of 1,102 to 437 was recorded. The vote for an increase in the membership of the Trade Commission to nine was also favorable, 1,104 to 422.

Exodus Of Aliens

The steady drift of alien residents of the United States back to their native lands, especially in Europe, since the signing of the armistice is creating a situation which may have serious consequences in various directions. The outward movement, as recorded at the vise office of the Custom House, shows a gradual rise from 331 a day in November to the high mark of 1,131 reached on April 1. The outgo by months since last August is as follows: September, 4,113; October, 5,050; November, 8,285; December, 10,000; January, 13,278; February, 16,854; March 21,774. The Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers Association, in urging its members to greater efforts in spreading thrift propaganda, says that more than 1,300,000 foreign born residents of this country either have gone back or are preparing to go back to their native countries. It is estimated that they will carry with them nearly G.$4,000,000,000, or an amount equal to four-fifths of the total currency in circulation and in reserve in the United States before the war.

Business Conditions

Uncertainty characterises the present phase of the progress which the country is making through the readjustment period. A nation-wide inquiry by the Federal Reserve Board indicates a general disposition on the part of business to mark time while watching closely for reliable signs of a return to normal conditions. The level of prices is for the most part being maintained and there is a growing understanding of the danger of trying to force down wages under such circumstances. A readjustment of the labor market is proceeding. Employes unable to get work in line with that which they did during the war are drifting back into the ranks of ordinary labor and those holding their jobs are doing little overtime. The feeling is strong everywhere that there will be a recovery from the present condition before it attains dangerous proportions.

The Money Market

A surprise of the last fortnight was the difficulty experienced by the War Finance Corporation in disposing of G.$200,000,000 one-year 5 percent bonds. Early reports indicated that the bonds were being taken up with great rapidity, but this was not the fact. Such indisposition to invest probably reflected the conservative feeling of the investors on the eve of the Victory Liberty Loan. The shadow of this coming event was also on the call money market, where rates moved to higher levels, 6 percent being asked for mixed collateral loans and 6½ percent for all industrial accommodations. Offerings by bankers were not in large volume. Little business is being done in long time loans.

A RIFLEMAN'S RECORD

And Why He Was Able To "Carry On"

Wounded three times, gassed, blown up in a trench, and kept a prisoner of war for a brief period, is the record of Rfln. E. T. Hoyland, whose home is at 18, Woodcote Place, W. Norwood, London.

"The continual strain eventually told on me," said Rfln. Hoyland, "and I had a nervous breakdown. I became irritable, easily startled and subject to severe headaches.

"I was listless and scarcely able to get about. My nerves seemed completely shattered and I felt a wreck.

"While I was at a base hospital a friend recommended me to try Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I did so.

"A few days after commencing the pills I began to feel better. First of all there was an improvement in my appetite. Then my nerves gradually got steadier, and the headaches left me. I became brighter and had more energy.

"I made such good progress while taking Dr. Williams' pink pills that at the end of six weeks I was able to rejoin my regiment, the 6th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

"I wrote home to tell my mother of my cure, and at my request she regularly sent me out Dr. Williams' pink pills. I found that they kept me absolutely fit, and I never hesitate to recommend them."

To overcome the miseries that arise from nerve troubles begin Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Go to any dealer for a supply, and say you want Dr. Williams' so as to avoid substitutes.

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WEATHER

Threats of thunderstorms in the northern and central districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 29, 1919

The American Congress Meets

THE American Congress has met in extraordinary session, in the most important session since that which preceded the outbreak of the Civil War. Not even the session that convened in April, 1917, was as important, for that was purely a formality; the declaration of war against Germany was a foregone conclusion. This Congress must decide America's future place in the world. It must ratify or reject the peace treaty. It must choose whether America will accept membership in the League of Nations, with the resultant responsibility for the maintenance of the peace of the world, or resume its position of isolation.

The Congress meets under unique political conditions. Its majority is of the party opposed to President Wilson, and bitterly opposed. There have been few occasions when party feeling has run so high and political enmity has been so bitter, for Wilson has not only beaten the Republican party twice, he has overshadowed and dwarfed it. Under the American constitution this creates a peculiar situation. The constitution provides that the foreign affairs of the nation shall be conducted by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President may negotiate treaties but they are invalid until ratified by the Senate. And the Republicans are in the majority in the Senate. The Senators include President Wilson's most implacable and bitter enemies and over thirty of them have already issued a signed manifesto declaring their intention not to vote to ratify the treaty if it contained the Covenant of the League of Nations. President Wilson therefore must win over his opponents in a public contest under the eyes of the world, when "face" will be an important consideration.

Will he lose? Will the Senate reject the treaty of peace? It is hardly likely. It is almost beyond possibility that the Senate will reject the whole treaty and accept the responsibility of prolonging the state of war and affronting the public opinion not only of America but of the whole world. Already Senate leaders have indicated that they will seek to dissociate the peace terms from the League of Nations Covenant.

Will the Senate reject the League of Nations Covenant? That, too, is doubtful. Individual members may have talked threateningly, they may have been uncompromising, but they will be more circumspect in action. They will think long and hard before they commit the Republican party to the rejection of the Covenant, the continued isolation of America and the consequent frustration of the League of Nations. For without the United States there can be no real League. However much the members of the Senate and the heads of the Republican party may be hostile to the League of Nations—partly because it is a new idea and partly because it is Wilson's—they will hesitate before drawing so hard an issue and taking the risk of going before the country on so big a question. The Covenant in its present form may be in many ways unsatisfactory. The most devoted proponents of the idea are not entirely satisfied with it. But between the pure idea of a world organisation to prevent war and the present form of that organisation there is a great distinction. One may think little enough of the Covenant and still prefer it for its potentialities to none at all. There are ample provisions for amending it. And that is the consideration most of the plain people of the country, the men and women who cast the ballots that elect Senators, will bear in mind. And there are signs that Senators are uncomfortably aware of that fact. The Senate may choose to stand by its conviction—if it really is acting on one—and take the risk of submitting to public judgment. That might restore the Republican party to power and then again it might be the Republican party's suicide. And the Republican party is governed by politicians, and of politicians courage is not conspicuous as a characteristic, self-sacrifice not even apparent. No, the chances are that the Republicans in the Senate will denounce and thunder and fulminate, but in the end sign.

One can easily understand, however, the Republicans' dilemma. If they reject the League, they face the danger of a terrible punishment. If they accept it, they have no issue to stand on in the next election, for they will have done exactly as Wilson wished. It will go ill to denounce Wilson for his international policies after they have given to them their approval. There is a great deal of irony in the situation, an irony to be relished by those who have watched the Republican party's increasing futility, numbness and unresponsiveness to everything except the dictates of Big Business. There are voices within the party calling for rejuvenation, but it is doubtful whether anybody can do what Roosevelt failed to do. For the Republican party there is the mournful prospect, however varied by an occasional minor success, of a steady march down the plank into oblivion; a consummation which to people who hope for progress is not one to be deplored.

In any case, non-American observers of American affairs can console themselves with the knowledge that there is not one chance in five that either the League of Nations or the peace treaty will fail of ratification by the United States. It will be a good deal like a Chinese street fight: there will be a great amount of noise and objurgation but no real action.

The New York Times On Korea

NEWS about the disturbances in Korea which has found its way to the outer world—and in spite of the Japanese censorship there is a good deal of it—indicates that there is a conflict between an irresistible principle and immovable facts. The facts, not seriously disputed, are that the Koreans are better off materially and intellectually under the Japanese rule than they were while independent, and most probably better off than they would be even today if they ruled themselves. The principle is the passionate desire of the Korean people for freedom, and the events of the last few weeks have shown that this is a fact quite as stubborn as any of the others. Indeed, the evidence brought out by the independence movement has so far been wholly favorable to the Koreans. Japanese government has done much for Korea, but the strain of the recent manifestations has brought its worst features to the front; the Koreans may as yet be incapable of self-government, but they have lately displayed a remarkable degree of patriotism, self-control, and capacity for organisation.

The Koreans have been known as an excitable race; half a century ago mobs used to murder and torture missionaries and their converts and sailors shipwrecked on the coast. Nothing of that has been seen in the recent movement. Amazingly widespread, remarkably organised, it began as a movement of passive resistance and peaceful demonstration, and seems to have remained so despite the harshness of repressive measures. Here and there, according to Japanese papers, Japanese have been killed; but the long Korean casualty lists admitted even by the Japanese convey the impression that these were isolated outrages, balanced by something like massacres when troops or police dispersed Korean crowds. The brutalities of some Japanese toward apparently harmless men and women which have been attested by impartial witnesses would have provoked most races to violence, but the Koreans seem to have kept their heads. It is not impossible for an entire people to change its nature under great pressure; the classic instance is the throwing off of the less practical qualities of the Slavonic nature by the Czechs when they realised that it had to be done to shake off German rule, and all present evidence indicates that the Polish nation has learned a lesson which might have preserved its liberty if understood two centuries ago. If this can happen in Europe, it may in Asia; the present movement has shown the Koreans much more capable politically than the world had thought.

The methods by which Japan is repressing the nationalist movement are not pleasant in themselves and not likely to create good feeling between Koreans and Japanese. Undoubtedly the greatest misfortune in recent Korean history was the assassination of the able and just Prince Ito, the first Japanese Governor, by a Korean fanatic. Ito's system contemplated a considerable training of the Koreans in self-government and a moderate rule by the Japanese. Evidence which seems trustworthy now tends to show that the Korean participation in the government of the country has been getting less and less, and that the useful lessons in honest and efficient administration which the Japanese in early days taught to Korean officials are going to waste because Korean officials are disappearing.

Ito's successor was Count Terauchi, since Premier. All who know him testify to his efficiency, probity, and good intentions; but he seems to be of the military type so akin to that of Prussia, and under the methods of his administration and that of his successor severity has become too common, justice has occasionally been overlooked. Militaristic methods are proof of inefficiency, either past or present, or both. Nor does the Japanese plan of racial assimilation seem to have succeeded very well. However distasteful it is to a Korean patriot, outsiders may think it would be the best solution, if it were possible; but it has been hampered not only by Korean national feeling, but by the Japanese. There seems to be a widespread tendency in Japan to regard the Koreans as an inferior race—a prejudice explicable by Korea's recent history, but one which naturally discourages intermarriage and amalgamation. And in the meantime Korea has been of late administered very much for the preferred interest of the Japanese; with the Koreans, though undeniably better and more cheaply governed than before, in a position of inferiority.

Japan's national interests demand that Korea should not be in the hands of any third Power; on this point the whole world will agree with the Japanese. Nor can it easily be disputed that at the time of the annexation of Korea to the empire this step was probably the best way out for both Japan and Korea. Whether the Japanese are to have twenty million friends or twenty million enemies in the peninsula depends on the Japanese themselves, and it is encouraging that many Japanese realise that the militaristic rule of recent years is hurting Japanese interests as much as Korean. Americans who have studied the case do not say that independence would be a satisfactory solution; but that there should be reforms, less harshness, and more participation of the Koreans in self-government seems to be their general verdict. Japanese statesmanship, which has never been deficient in ability, should surely be able to devise some means which, while insuring Japan's control of a country of such importance to her welfare, would enable the Korean people to exercise the capacities which they have acquired under Japanese rule, and would enable them to feel that they were friends and partners of the Japanese instead of unwilling subjects.

Topics In Brief

In the woman-suffrage States it is said you can look at man and wife and tell whether she votes his ticket or he votes hers.—*Dallas News.*

Two Logan County preachers have undergone the supreme test, evidently with success. One of them sold the other a second-hand Ford car, and both seem satisfied.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Salina Journal is now complaining that the overseas mail service is too swift. Many Christmas packages mailed five months ago are now being delivered to the addresses, when a delay of a few more months would bring them in just in time for next Christmas.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Peace Conference persists in its policy of a closed door and then wonders why everybody is knocking.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Most bartenders will be pleased to get into business where the best customers will not want to kiss them good-night.—*Toledo Blade.*

Paris sent us the message two years ago: "For God's sake, hurry." We send the same message back to Paris.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

The desperate straits of ex-royalty in Europe is instanced in the case of former Emperor Charles, who has taken refuge in a Swiss castle that is occupied by his mother-in-law.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Challenge To Viscount Uchida

An Article Contributed By Putnam Weale

On the 17th instant Viscount Uchida issued what is described as an important statement of policy to the press. After reviewing the activities of publicists in Japan and China, and regretting the grave charges made both in Japan and China against various Powers, he stated:

"Turning to our relations with China, I learn with as much regret as surprise that in certain quarters serious misgivings are entertained as to our tone and genuine intentions, and that we are even credited with a design to modify our avowed policy of the restitution to China of the territory of Kiaochow. I can only endorse and reaffirm the statement issued to the press by Baron Makino at Paris on May 4 defining Japan's position in reference to the Shantung question. Japan will keep every word which she has passed. Shantung Peninsula will be handed back to China in full sovereignty; and all arrangements made to promote the mutual benefit of the two nations will be loyally observed.

"It will be remembered that China, by joining in the present war, has secured from the Associated Powers the suspension of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and the raising of the Chinese Customs Tariff to an effective five percent. She will secure from Germany terms of much value to her by the forthcoming Treaty of Peace. We have gladly given our support to the legitimate aspirations of China in all these matters, which I announced at the last session of the Imperial Diet, with a view to placing our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness."

A Lesson In Bookkeeping

Now taking first the latter part of this statement, which is the least important, let us add up what China has actually gained from the peace Treaty as it stands at present. The German share of the Boxer indemnity is definitely cancelled; likewise the two German concessions at Tientsin and Hankow revert to China, the former administrative and police right being cancelled. China has also certain astronomical instruments returned to her and she will retain the German shipping which was seized in 1917. The material benefits she received from the Allies for entering the war, i.e., the suspension of the Boxer indemnities (with the exception of a considerable portion of the Russian share) was an act of elementary justice seeing that practically every Power in the Settlement of 1901 filed an inordinately large bill, China had paid in hard cash in the past seventeen years a sum not far short of one hundred millions sterling. Viscount Uchida should also remember that Japan paid for her relief expedition by seizing in August, 1900, all the millions of silver in the old Hu-Pu (Board of Revenue), this great stock of white metal having given Japan most of her present subsidiary coinage just as the Chinese gold of 1895 gave her her gold standard. America, who seized all the silver in the Salt Commissioner's Yamen at Tientsin in 1900, duly paid this money back to China by check in Washington. Japan sent her silver to the Osaka mint and has kept very quiet about the matter ever since. The raising of the Chinese Customs Tariff to an effective 5 percent had nothing really to do with the war. Under treaty China has the right to decennial revision, and the recent revision should have taken place five years ago. All through the Shanghai tariff negotiations Japan obstructed progress, so greatly that all the other delegates reported her attitude to their Governments. She finally became more complaisant only when the Allied victory in Europe was imminent. These things are, however, by the way: they merely serve to show that viewed on the spot—where the head and front of Japan's offending is clear—her so-called magnamnity has been merely the reluctant adjustment of things which would never have been tolerated for an instant in any other region of the world.

The Drama In Shantung

It is, however, only when we come to consider Shantung that the inherent falsity of Viscount Uchida's argument is made clear.

In 1914, had Japan been really battling against Germany and not mainly concerned with establishing herself on new vantage-ground in the heart of old China, she would never have acted as she did. There was no necessity for her troops to land outside the German leased territory. If the British expedition was able to go on shore inside the line of the German zone why was it necessary for Japan to land at Lungkow inside the gulf of Pechihli and as a preliminary measure to seize the Shantung railway, the German mines, and to occupy the provincial capital? In 1904, when she was battling aginst Russia and was anxious to preserve Anglo-American good will Japan very readily assented to the proclamation of Chinese neutrality in the zone west of the Liao River (Liao-hsi); in 1914 when she knew that no Power could actively oppose her, she resented President Yuan Shih-k'ai's proclamation of a neutral zone in Shantung, using that as one of the main reasons why she presented the twenty-one demands. She desired to settle China's position once and for all as a "subordinate State."

Shantung, therefore, is the touchstone which will decide whether or not China is a "subordinate State." The Allies have utterly mishandled the problem at the Peace Conference, President Wilson's inexperience being made all the more glaring because of Mr. Lloyd George's ignorance.

A Page Of History

If we seek to explain the present attitude of Japan this can only be done by quoting from the history of the remote past. There is little doubt that for a number of years Japan has had in view the imposition of suzerainty over Eastern Asia such as China used to claim under cultural forms in the Tang and Ming dynasties. Once China admits that primacy, as the Shogun Yoshimitsu admitted it in the Fifteenth Century by receiving investiture from the Ming Emperor, Japan will cease using militaristic pressure. This is the whole problem of the Far East stated in a single phrase. The circumstance which is held to justify this claim more than any other is the abdication of the Manchu dynasty seven years ago and the institution of a Republic in China—acts which have left the Emperors of Japan the sole claimants to a primacy as real in a cultural sense in Eastern Asia as the Holy Roman Empire was in Europe in the Middle Ages.

To explain this in a manner intelligible to Europeans is difficult, but if the Letter of Investiture sent to Hideyoshi by the Ming Court three centuries ago (and fiercely rejected) is carefully read the culture-idea behind the present plan will be clear:

"The influence of the holy and divine one (Confucius) is widespread; he is honored and loved wherever the heavens overhang and the earth upbears. The Imperial command is universal; even as far as the bounds of ocean where the sun rises, there are none who do not obey it.

"In ancient times our Imperial ancestors bestowed their favors on many lands; the Tortoise knots and the Dragon writing were sent to the limits of far Fusang (Japan), the pure alabaster and the great seal character were granted to the mountains of the submissive country. Thereafter came billowy times when communication was interrupted, but an auspicious opportunity has now arrived, when it has pleased us again to address you.

"You, Toyotomi Taria Hideyoshi, having established an Island Kingdom, and knowing the reverence due to the Central land, sent to the West an envoy, and with gladness and affection offered your allegiance. On the North you knocked at the barrier of ten thousand li, and earnestly requested to be admitted within our dominions. Your mind is already confirmed in reverent submissiveness. How can we grudge our favor to so great meekness?

"We do therefore specially invest you with the dignity of King of Japan, and to that intent issue this our commission. Treasure it up carefully. Over the sea we send you a crown and robe, so that you may follow our ancient custom as respects dress. Faithfully defend the frontier of the Empire; let it be your study to act worthily of your position as our minister: practice moderation and self-restraint; cherish gratitude for the Imperial favor so bountifully bestowed upon you; change not your fidelity; be humbly guided by our admonitions; continue always to follow our instructions.

"Respect this!"

Yuan Shih-k'ai And The Audience Of January 18, 1915.

When Minister Hioki, on that fateful day of four years ago, interviewed the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai and presented the Twenty-one Demands, the centuries which divide us from Hideyoshi and the last of the Mings seemed obliterated. Japan formally offered to the Dictator her support and sanction, provided he became "submissive," i.e., accepted his kingship from Japan and made China a "boundary state." Yuan Shih-k'ai rejected the offer, because although he was now sure that Japan knew of the steps he had already secretly taken regarding making himself emperor, he saw clearly that acceptance of Group V would tie his hands to such an extent that no matter whether Japan assisted him in suppressing the great rising which his new empire must bring he would be shorn of all power.

That is the secret of the negotiations that followed. Group V was composed of articles which Japanese Ambassadors abroad accurately called desiderata, because they were part and parcel of a scheme which would have rendered unnecessary the nibbling process of the first four groups, a process originally invented by Russia in the middle of the Nineteenth Century and copied by Japan. Group V was not European: it was on the Ming model and it had to be dropped because a complaisant Yuan Shih-k'ai was an essential part of it.

The Coming Shantung Negotiations

Now although this may seem unrelated to Viscount Uchida's recent statement it is not really so. For it should be carefully borne in mind that the nibbling process is still the dominant policy of Japan and that whilst a definite pledge has been given to hand back the sovereignty of Shantung Peninsula to China, all hinges on the new negotiations.

Japan proposes to commence new negotiations with China directly the peace treaty is signed so as to define the new status of Tsingtau and of the Shantung railways. Japan is determined, before a formal cancellation of the Kiaochow Lease is signed, to secure—

(1) that the so-called exclusive Japanese settlement includes all the fortified hills at the back of the town so that these cannot be used by China as naval signal stations or forts.

(2) that China declares that she will not use any portion of the bay of Kiaochow as a naval base and will not fortify it.

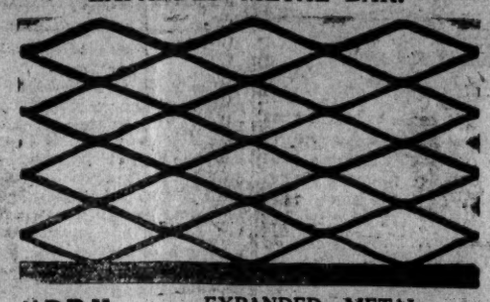
(3) that China shall ratify all the preliminary Shantung railway agreements made in 1913 and leave a Japanese garrison in Tsinanfu.

(4) that a fixed minimum tariff be established for coal and other

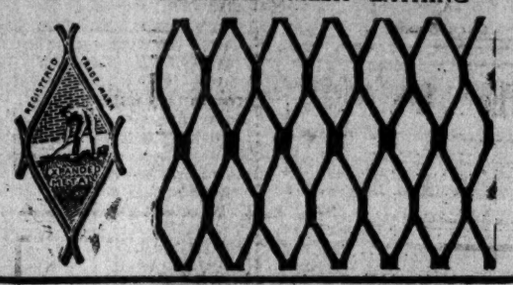
(Continued on Page 13)

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



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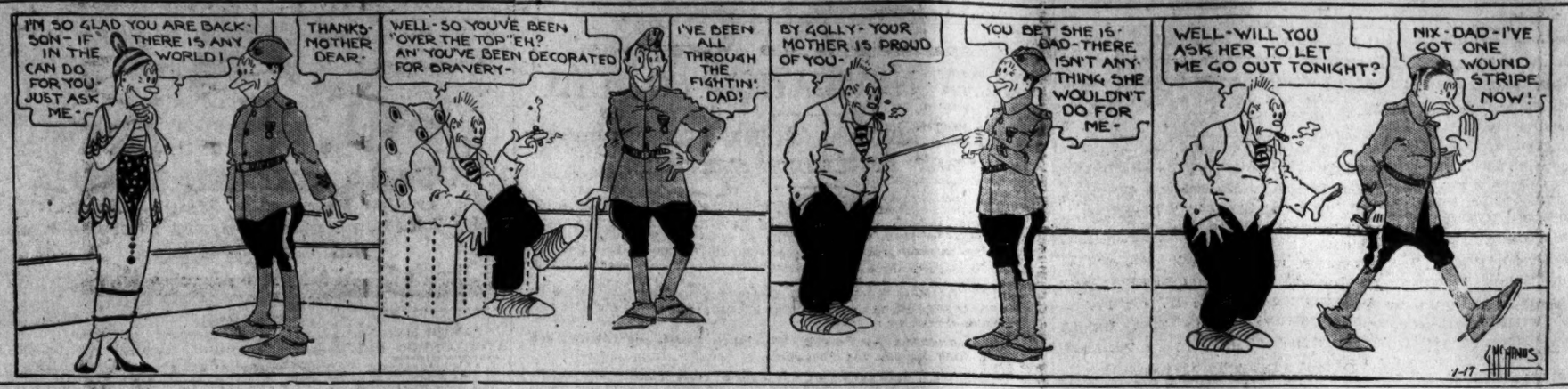
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


I'M SO GLAD YOU ARE BACK SON - IF THERE IS ANY THING IN THE WORLD I CAN DO FOR YOU JUST ASK ME -
THANKS MOTHER DEAR -
WELL - SO YOU'VE BEEN "OVER THE TOP" EH? AN' YOU'VE BEEN DECORATED FOR BRAVERY -
I'VE BEEN ALL THROUGH THE FIGHTIN' DAD!
BY GOLLY - YOUR MOTHER IS PROUD OF YOU -
YOU BET SHE IS - DAD - THERE ISN'T ANY THING SHE WOULDN'T DO FOR ME -
WELL - WILL YOU ASK HER TO LET ME GO OUT TONIGHT?
NIX - DAD - I'VE GOT ONE WOUND STRIPE NOW!
GMCMANUS
1-17

The No-Tip Restaurant

Faint indications of the dawn of a "tip-less day" seem to emanate from the following paragraph taken from The Independent:

"If the striking waiters in New York carry out their plan to open a string of restaurants where tipping will not be permitted they will do more to elevate their occupation than they could by higher wages or shorter hours. The one price system and the principle of equal pay for equal work ought to be extended to those personal services such as handling clothing and food which still bear the brand of former servitude. We do not know whether it is degrading to receive a tip because we never tried it. We do know that it is degrading to bestow a tip because we have tried it."

The City Of Restless Feet

"Never," observes Richard Burton in The Bellman, "never in its history did New York City present such a spectacle as it does at the present moment." For one thing—

"the hotels, large and small, are so crowded that not only are you unable to secure a room at all, or in the near future, but in some cases you find it difficult to elbow your way to the desk to make inquiry. The stereotyped reply by the desk clerk is: 'Sorry, we are turning them away' (he doesn't mean he is sorry to turn them away); 'we will put your name down; you are 721.' Whereupon, you probably tell him to make it 700, and go sadly forth for further seeking of a place to lay your weary itinerant head—to say nothing about your baggage. . . . .

"Who are all these wandering Americans now pouring into the nation's chief city? Where do they come from, and whither are they going? What are they after, and why do they subject themselves to this homeless, sleepless discomfort? Really, it is a question for the student of life. You ask it while the wanderers flow past, and no one of them all heeds your cry, nor stops for an answer to so foolish an inquiry.

"I, for one humble observer, am by no means sure of the reason for this curious congestion of humans on the hunt—for something. It is but intelligent guessing at the best. Still, one or two contributory causes can perhaps be named. The phenomenal mild weather is one such; it makes travel and outdoor circulation so easy and delightful that shoppers and sightseers and amusement mongers are lured from the adjacent towns, or from further afield, into the metropolis. At this time of year, too, the buyers from countless firms come on for their spring purchases. Again, and obviously, the return of the soldiers may be cited as a main reason for this glut of humans seeking bed and board, avid for contact with their fellows. The way the Yankees—to say nothing of the uniforms that signify France, or Italy, or Australia—flock through the streets is proof positive how much they add to the floating population. Moreover, the presence of the soldier boys brings to town their kinsfolk and friends in numbers incomputable and impressive. This certainly is to be reckoned with when we try for an explanation.

"But when this much is said, I have an uneasy feeling that the root of the matter has not been reached. At the risk of being accused of mysticism, I go on to say that to me, somehow, this unparalleled roundup of wandering human beings in New York City seems to bespeak a kind of unrest bred by the war and a logical sequence to it. War is an uneasy state, and so is the time directly after war, with a hundred vital questions, pending, debated, and the whole world in a seethe of uncertainty, anxiety and shattered nerves. These wandering multitudes that storm the hotels, fill the theaters to overflowing (by common consent this is a phenomenally successful theatrical season, and even bad plays prosper), and make the street look like a state fair rather than an orderly progression of urban men and women going about their daily business, have more than outward significance. The crowd becomes, to this view, a sort of symbol of state of mind, a psychological phenomenon, almost a St. Vitus dance of the perturbed spirit of humanity! Whatever else it means, it means that at present people find great difficulty in settling down—as well as settling up.

"I would I were possessed of telepathic powers which would enable me to look within and learn the secret of this mass of souls, in their restless, unceasing going up and down! I wish I might get the key that unlocks the door of the mystery, or even a clew, following which I might be led out of a labyrinth into a place of understanding and revelation. But such is not for the likes of me. All I can do is to look on in a dazed way and, by the contagion of contact, develop a like feeling of unrest, an itch for perpetual motion. . . . .

"To get right down to business and attend to a regular job seems of all things the most difficult just now. To concentrate is almost as hard as to feel kindly toward a German. You strive your best to fix your brain on the problem in hand, the piece of work to do and calling to be done, but, if your eye goes out of the window, your thought is in France or on the far isles of the sea; or pretty soon your feet begin to beat time to the pitter-patter along the million-footed way until in despair you clap on your hat and rush forth to join the mobile vulgus we now call the mob, for short an etymological fact I trust one or two of my readers, old fashioned enough to remember their Latin, may recognise.

"Then, as you merge in the multitudinous heterogeneity of mankind hurrying by, you are seized not only with a feeling of its mystery, but of its poetry. Bacon speaks of the intense lonesomeness that one suffers in the crowd; the solitariness of a single soul in such an experience. But there is a strange, deep music in it, too, and if the rhythm is not plain to make out, it has the lure of the unknown, and a kind of voice not without its strong seduction. Nor is pathos lacking. All mankind wants to come at contentment, seeks a place where happiness dwells. And all mankind is on that quest, now and forever. Especially now, with the wander fever beating in the blood, and certain great ideals of social freedom and equality a glittering goal, descried not too far away—a mirage, a miracle, yet an article of faith.

"Not only Americans go a-wandering, but all men. To wander, to return and to lie down for rest; it is an epitome of Life, of human fate."

A Challenge To Viscount Uchida

(Continued from Page 12)

mineral products conveyed ex Shantung to Tsingtau port.

Now inasmuch as such terms will be a complete repudiation of the spirit of the pledges given to the Allied and Associated Powers in Paris and bring a Japanese railway into the metropolitan province of Chihli (the Tsinanfu-Changtefu extension), it is time that China communicates immediately to the Allied and Associated Powers at Paris that her signature of the Peace Treaty and the clauses dealing with Shantung will be governed by whether she is to receive the support of the League of Nations to these propositions which should be her irreducible minimum:

(1) that the restoration of her sovereignty in Shantung shall mean not only the formal cancellation of the Kiaochow Lease, but that the port of Tsingtau shall possess precisely the same status as every other treaty-port in China, regarding tariff and Customs control in harbor and wharves.

(2) that the exclusive Japanese settlement is a residential and commercial privilege, the area to be demarcated not to include the high ground on which stood the German coast forts and signal stations which are an essential element of Chinese sovereignty.

(3) that China has perfect liberty to establish a naval base at any point outside the commercial harbor.

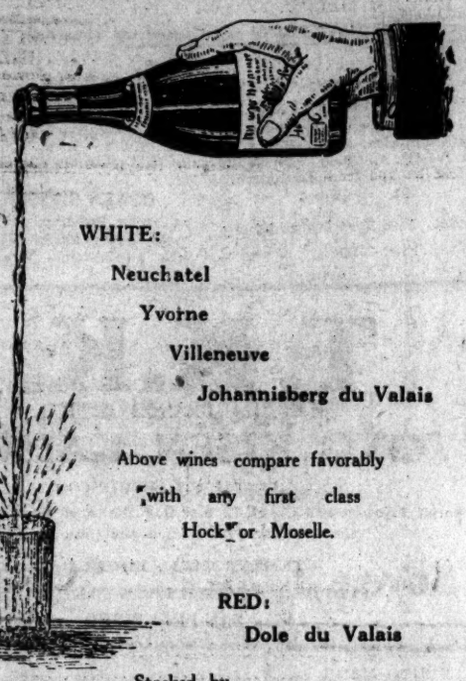
(4) that restoration of sovereignty necessary comprises complete military evacuation, all Japanese troops without exception from Tsinanfu to the harbor limits being evacuated.

(5) that the Shantung railways (the original line and extensions) must be placed on what are known as Pukow terms, i.e., "the construction and control of the railway will be entirely vested in the Chinese Government," station-masters and personnel being Chinese, whilst supervising engineers may be Japanese, the railway police to be organised on the same basis as the railway police of the Peking-Hankow railway, the Peking-Mukden railway, the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

China And The League Of Nations

This is the challenge to Viscount Uchida: that the present plan to continue the nibbling process, by encircling Peking from Shantung by Shantung railway extensions and from Manchuria by the Four Manchuria railways, be publicly repudiated by him. This is the policy of infiltration under nominal economic forms which is even more disruptive than armed occupation; this is the policy which cannot be tolerated and which he is called upon to revise. If Japan refuses to moderate her claims Shantung is the very first matter that must go to the League of Nations on the very first day of doing business and be fought out to the bitter end.

SWISS WINES



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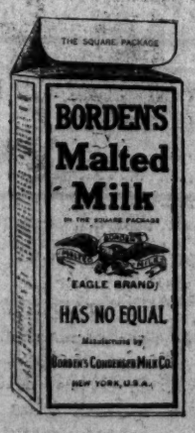

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee,** tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo,** tons 3,925, Captain Findeison, will leave on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Lucnyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru,** Captain K. Takasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 31,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Lucnho,** tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, June 2,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Catpain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, June 3,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 29,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan,** Captain E. B. Jones, will leave on **Thursday, May 29,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru,** Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29,** at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 3 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Captain J. Glue, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 30,** at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, June 1,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, June 13,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 29,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow,** Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Friday, May 30,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru,** Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30,** at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Pssage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang,** Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow,** Captain E. E. Simons, will leave on **Saturday, May 31,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 31,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 8 Buoy on **Thursday, May 29.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru,** Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 8.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru,** Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Sunday, June 15.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru,** Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, July 24.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4047.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Japan ports on Saturday and will sail for Hongkong direct the same day.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Klangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Heinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Idomeneus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela, with American mails and 1,200 tons of cargo for this port, will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf this morning. The Venezuela sails for Hongkong and Manila tomorrow.

The G.L. M-V. Glenapp, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday evening and is due here tomorrow morning.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Xaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 "Cable Addres "Solano"

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, June 3, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—Fine weather with fresh SE breezes in our regions. Hot weather with continental depression in Siberia, in Pechihli, in Kiangsi, on the China sea and on the Pacific resulting in local thunderstorms at several places on the main land.

28.—Very unsettled weather during the night. A local thunderstorm burst out in the vicinity of Shanghai between 2 and 3 a.m. Fine weather in the morning with fresh to strong southerly gusts.

Wednesday, May 28, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.73	29.76
Variation for 24 hrs.	+0.07	+0.06
Variation for 12 hrs.	+0.01	0.00
Wind—Direction	ENE	S
Wind—Miles per hour	13.7	19.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	64°9	73°8
Humidity	97	73
Nebulosity (0-10)	8	9
Rainfall, inches	0.40	—

Passengers Departed

Per N.K.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan: Mrs. P. R. McAustin, Messrs. Young, J. A. Baldini, Yoshii, Kato, Vaile, Eto, Aimoto, Kawase, Matsumura, Kawei, Mr. and Mrs. Kusakri, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nish and infant, Mrs. Nishimura.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Ecuador	Apr.	27
Tenyo Maru	May	10
Tascalusa	May	22
Colombia	May	24
Shinyo Maru	May	26
Taiyu Maru	May	27
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	9
For Tacoma		
Grayson	May	24
Africa Maru	May	27
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	May	10
Melville Dollar	May	22
Methven	May	26
For New York Via Panama		
Lowther Castle	Apr.	19
Kaga Maru	May	26
For London, etc.		
Nellore	Apr.	25
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29
Peleus	May	3
Glengyle	May	4
Carmarthenshire	May	10
Shidzuoka Maru	May	12
Lycaon	May	20
Neuralia	May	24
Celtic Prince	May	24
Mentor	May	27
For Liverpool		
Pakling	May	11
For Marseilles		
Paul Lecat	May	10
For Odessa		
Mylie	Apr.	24
For Bombay		
Dilwara	May	19
For Java		
Tjiliwong	May	9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 27	May 29

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.		
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 13	June 15

FOR MARSEILLES

	Tons	Capt.		
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,	May 31	June 8

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20
*MANILA MARU	20,000	N. Kobayashi,	July 23,	July 24

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29
ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	June 12	June 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 28	May 29

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 27	May 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, O.S.K. Yangeszepoo Wharf, Wayside.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6, 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" AND "CHINA"
(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	2nd
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9
TAMBA MARU	12,500	T. Sekine,	June 23

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	June 11

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 31
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 4
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	June 7
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	June 11

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24 00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16 55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.38	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16 40	19.20	19.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.48
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchwang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hunchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hunchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38		arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	16.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	22.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchwang-Taonhwang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.36	d. Linchwang a.	6.28	15.50	21.40
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.08	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taonhwang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Suiyang	..	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong	Singan	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Kohoku M.	13.00	13.30	..	..	..	12.30
Formosa, via Foochow	do	..	..	..	..	14.00	13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin	Wosang	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Taishun	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Yamashiro M.	10.00	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	..	10.00	..	..	..	9.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Manila direct	Venezuela	16.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, May 31.							15.30
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	12.30	12.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada or U.S.A.	*Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 2							
Japan & America	Chikugo Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Hopsang	..	12.00	..	..	..	19.00

*To connect with s.s. Africa Maru leaving Yokohama on June 5.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

R Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7.55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date.	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 16 —		Mituku Mar	Jap. M.B. Co.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Jap. M.B. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap. K.M.A.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br. W. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1 —	Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.
May 4 —	Tsingtao	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap. S. Yoko
May 7 —	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R. V. F.
May 10 —	New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Br. D. & Co.
May 12 —	San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am. S. & Dix.
May 13 —	Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
May 13 —	Japan	Pingching	Chi. Customs
May 13 —	River Ports	Javary	Am. B.A.T. Co.
May 15 —	Japan	Yelko Maru	Jap.
May 15 —	Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.
May 16 —		Chienan	Chi. T. W. C.
May 17 —		Tenri Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
May 18 —	River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May 18 —	Hankow	Siangtan	Br. B. & S.
May 20 —	Japan	Sanno Maru	Jap.
May 20 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
May 21 —	Japan	Nagasa Maru	Jap. T. W. C.
May 21 —	Japan	Taiten Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
May 22 —	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 22 —	Japan	Kofuku Maru	Jap.
May 23 —	San Francisco	Wergeland	Am. S. & Dix.
May 23 —	Japan	Kohsho Maru	Jap.
May 24 —		Senzan Maru	Jap.
May 25 —	Dalny	Singan	Br. B. & S.
May 25 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
May 25 —	Hankow	Melan	Am. Socony.
May 25 —	Tientsin, ports	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
May 25 —	Japan	Fuyo Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
May 25 —	Japan	Ayase Maru	Jap.
May 26 —	River Ports	Asaka M.	Jap.
May 26 —	River Ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
May 26 —	River Ports	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
May 26 —	River Ports	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 26 —	Hongkong	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May 26 —	Japan	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May 26 —	Japan	Wakanouda M.	Jap.
May 27 —	Hongkong	Dainikaio M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 27 —	Japan	Akiba Maru	Jap.
May 27 —	Japan	Namwo	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 27 —	Wenchow	Yei Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
May 27 —	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 27 —	Tsingtau	Irene	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 27 —	Dairen	Inushima M.	Jap.
May 27 —	River ports	Shinshu M.	Jap.
May 27 —	Japan	Kohoku M.	Jap. O.S.K.
May 27 —	Chinwangtao	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May 28 —	Cruise	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 28 —	Cruise	Upolu	Nor. O. Thoreson
May 28 —	Foochow	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
May 28 —	Swatow	Chuentao	Chi. Customs
May 28 —	Chinwangtao	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
May 28 —	Japan	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
May 28 —	Tacoma, etc.	Shawshing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
May 28 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 28 —	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May 28 —		Tokushima M.	Jap.
May 28 —	River ports	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 28 —	River ports	Bread Arrow	Am. Socony.
May 28 —	Hongkong	Hwahlee	Br. J. M. & Co.
May 28 —	Antung	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
		Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
		Wenchow	Br. B. & S.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jinsfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Secawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16 13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.16	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chengan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chengan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashi dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Songkiang dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Secawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jinsfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
May 30	—	San Francisco	Windber	Am. R.D. Co.
June 6	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 14	—	New York	Egremont Castle	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
June 17	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.N. Co
June 25	—	San Francisco	Western Knight	Br. R. D. & Co.
June 27	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 27	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 29	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 5	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
July 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Am. R. D. Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 25	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug. 2	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takesuima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 10	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 11	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 31	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 5	—	Liverpool	Stentor	Br.	B. & S.
June 9	—	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 9	—	London	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 12	—	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	London	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
June 14	—	Bombay	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 15	—	London, etc.	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	—	Liverpool	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
June 20	—	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 23	—	London	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	London	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Marseilles	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	—	Liverpool	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	London	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 23	—	Settle			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May	29	11.00*	Amoy, H'kong, Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
May	29	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May	29	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May	29	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br. B. & S.
May	30	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
May	30	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	30	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
June	2	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May	29	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
May	30	—	Tsingtau & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
May	30	—	T'tsin, T'tao, Dairen	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May	30	noon	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br. B. & S.
May	30	noon	Antung	Wenchow	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	30	—	Tsingtao	Fumi Maru	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Jap. S.M.R.
May	31	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
May	31	noon	N'chwang/Swatow	Kiukiang	Br. B. & S.
June	3	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
May	29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
May	29	8.00*	Wuhu/Canton	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
May	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
June	1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap. N.K.K.
June	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
				Suiwo	

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
1 C	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B V I I	May 7		Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O D W	Apr. 30		D de Lagree	Fr. gun-boat
Y. P. D. W.	May 12		Bee	Br. gun-boat
8 P	May 24		Teal	Br. gun-boat
M. M. B.	May 24		Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. N. B.	May 24		Woodcock	Br. gun-boat

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$625 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$445 S.
North China	Tls. 230 S.
Union of Canton ...	Hk. 1050
Yangtsze	$232½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	
Indo-China Pref....	$150
"Shell"	200/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 102½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$152 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$91 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	[illegible]
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 66
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 86
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 250 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170 B
Oriental	Tls. 88
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 180 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 33
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 111½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$159
Green Island	$71½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 19 CNI B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$83
Watson	$6 S.
Weeks	$121½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13.90
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ S.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½ B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.67½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8 S.
Shanghai Klebang ...	Tls. 0.80 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungaia	Tls. 1.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and B. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 76½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 25
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 35
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 80
S'hai Waterworks

TELEPHONE STRIKE IN U.S. TIES UP FIVE STATES

Girl Operators In New England Walk Out, Refusing Postmaster General's Offer

GOMPERS ADVISES CAUTION

Three Governors Ask President Wilson's Intervention To End Serious Losses

Boston, April 15.—New England settled down tonight to the uncomfortable realisation that telephone service, except in Connecticut, had been almost completely tied up by the strike of several thousand operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Providence Telephone Company. The girls walked out at 7 a.m., and the day passed without facilities for quick communications.

Business men found their transactions greatly hampered. In homes where there was illness the delay in summoning physicians caused much anxiety. Newspapers had considerable difficulty in gathering the news of the day, including that of the strike itself, as there was no telephone connection either with the company's office or with the strike headquarters.

No move toward a settlement had been made tonight. The operators seek a wage advance and the opportunity of bargaining directly with the officials of the companies. They declare that since the operation of the wires was taken over by the Post Office Department they have been unable to obtain proper consideration of their demands. Postmaster General Burleson has insisted that he had provided machinery for the handling of wage questions and that the operators have failed to take advantage of it.

Replying late today to a telegram sent by Governor Coolidge yesterday urging the Postmaster General's intervention to end the strike, Mr. Burleson said:

Answering your wire, every step possible was taken to avert a strike of telephone operators in New England. The operating officials of the company have been willing to receive their wage scale and other matters affecting their working conditions and transmit them through the operating board to this department, with their recommendation, and this department is prepared to act promptly. However, for some reason they have refused to submit their matters and have gone on strike without any cause existing. Therefore the operating officials have been directed to take every step to restore the service.

Governors Appeal To President

A cablegram signed jointly by Governors Coolidge of Massachusetts, Bartlett of New Hampshire, and Beekman of Rhode Island, calling for executive action on the telephone strike situation, was sent to President Wilson today. It read:

"New England urges your immediate action to relieve from great loss by telephone strike."

William R. Driver, Jr., general manager of the New England company, in a statement tonight asserted that some of the strikers had returned to work and that the management was undertaking "the work of developing a complete operating force."

"At the end of the day," he said, "the records show much improvement in many places. Many operators have thought better of their first decision and are now on duty. Still there continues the policy of refusal on the part of the leaders of the union telephone operators to adopt the Government's plan of procedure for handling wage matters.

"Practically all of New England has felt today the effect of that refusal. No comment, no urging, no protest against continuance of such a policy appears to prevail, though it is known, more clearly to telephone workers than to any others that failure of telephone service in emergencies is bitterly severe on those in need, to say nothing of the harmful effect on all business in all communities.

"This strike is a strike against New England because union leaders object to a procedure established by a department of the Government for the orderly and expeditious handling of questions as to wages. The case still stands as one where the Postmaster General is told that he must grant the maximum demands of a working force in his department without discussion, otherwise New England must be without telephone service.

"The re-establishment of the service, is in itself a protest against such an ultimatum. The work of developing a competent operating force is now being carried on by the management of the company, with the aid of the willing help of very many people who are interested in the restoration of a vitally necessary service that has been so willfully interfered with."

Efforts To Restore Service

The strikers maintained pickets about every exchange of the two companies. In the larger cities they also watched the railroad stations for the possible bringing in of strikebreakers. The tieup was complete in Boston, but in some smaller places a partial service was restored by putting clerical employes on the switchboards and hiring former operators or inexperienced workers.

The telegraph companies were swamped with messages.

Julia A. O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said pickets in the downtown district reported a total of four operators in their boards. Brighton, Newton North, Dorchester, and South Boston were said to have one operator each on duty, in addition to the chief operators. At other exchanges, Miss O'Connor said, the operating room were absolutely empty.

Arrangements have been made so that the business of the army and navy was interfered with as little as possible.

The police and fire departments, equipped with Brown signal systems, were enabled to maintain communication with their stations. All policemen were instructed to lend every possible assistance in cases of emergencies. By means of telephones in the patrol boxes throughout the city it was possible to relay messages from one section to another, and the department was prepared to use this method to summon physicians or care for other emergencies, but it was announced that the system would not be used for purely business affairs.

Some undertakers and others advertised that while telephone communication was suspended messages might be sent by automobile from any public garage at their expense.

The Stock Exchange, where business is largely transacted over private lines, was little affected by the strike, but brokerage houses dependent upon telephone orders from customers were greatly handicapped. At the Federal Reserve Bank, where 80 per cent of the business is usually transacted by telephone, it was said that points, providing their office equipment was such that the calls did not go through the New England company switchboards.

The Stock Exchange, where business is largely transacted over private lines, was little affected by the strike, but brokerage houses dependent upon telephone orders from customers were greatly handicapped. At the Federal Reserve Bank, where 80 per cent of the business is usually transacted by telephone, it was said that messengers were being used to handle a large part of the work and that Government telephone lines still in operation were taking care of the remainder.

There are approximately 630,000 telephone subscribers in the four States served by the New England company, according to officials. Five hundred thousand of these are in Massachusetts; Maine has 60,000, New Hampshire 40,000, and Vermont 30,000.

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